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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ENERGY CONSERVATION IN FISHING INDUSTRY NOTED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Feb 82 pp 8-13

[Article by Jorge Julio Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] In analyzing our current economic situation in the closing speech at the Second Congress of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, called on the people to be more savings-minded than ever. His appeal has become a highly effective rallying cry for maximum efficiency in energy use.

The matter is not a simple one, nor is it solely national. The energy problem has increasingly urgent worldwide implications. World energy consumption currently stands at 10 terawatts (1 terawatt equals 10^{12}

watts). This means that the average energy consumption per person is a constant 2.2 kilowatts. In the year 2000, when the planet's population will be 6.7 billion, the average consumption will total 3.06 kilowatts per person, which works out to 20.5 terawatts, almost double the present level.

The Imminent Path

Thus, mankind's only option is to economize on the available primary energy to the utmost while working on the stable and systematic use of new and renewable energy sources. Aside from the fact that all alternative sources of energy must be harnessed (fossil fuels of all types, nuclear, geothermal, solar, wind, water or tide power), consumers have to do their share in making more rational use of the available resources, inasmuch as the transition looks to be slow, complex and costly.

Petroleum is one of the most heavily utilized traditional sources of energy, and it will continue to play a major role even in the 21st century. Many countries have taken steps to reduce oil consumption, such as alternate day sales, planned blackouts, price boosts, etc. Even though the Soviet Union supplies us the oil we need at prices far below those prevailing on the world market, our country has had to join the struggle to maximize the conservation of energy resources.

We are already engaged in outstanding efforts, such as the sugar industry's use of cane bagasse as a fuel.

The fishing industry, for its part, has begun to take steps too, especially since it is one of the country's biggest oil consumers. The Savings Committee of the Fishing Industry Ministry was recently set up to supervise specific efforts in this regard.

Studies thus began to ascertain the "economical speed" of every type of engine, with a view towards rating the pumps and racks for maximum efficiency. According to initial estimates, this measure will cut fuel use by around three percent.

In the first quarter of this year the shops of the Fishing Industry Ministry (MIP) will begin manufacturing electronic ignitions for gasoline vehicles, which should lead to sizable savings of the precious fuel.

Lower Demand for Electricity

Electricity is one of the major users of primary energy. Some 73 percent of electric power worldwide is generated by thermal methods, in other words, burning fuel to produce steam. The energy in a ton of oil comes to 11,964 kw/hrs. The total consumption of electricity is 8 trillion kw/hrs and is clearly on the rise.

For a year now the MIP, in conjunction with basic industry, has been working on a study to regulate, monitor and adjust the electricity load of its enterprises. Just by taking elementary steps, such as turning off lights during lunchtime, transferring certain loads to the early morning shift, shutting off refrigeration compressors during peak domestic energy use (1800 to 2200 hours), replacing incandescent bulbs with fluorescent, mercury or sodium vapor lamps, the use of translucent roofing in buildings and shops, etc, the country can save hundreds of tons of oil.

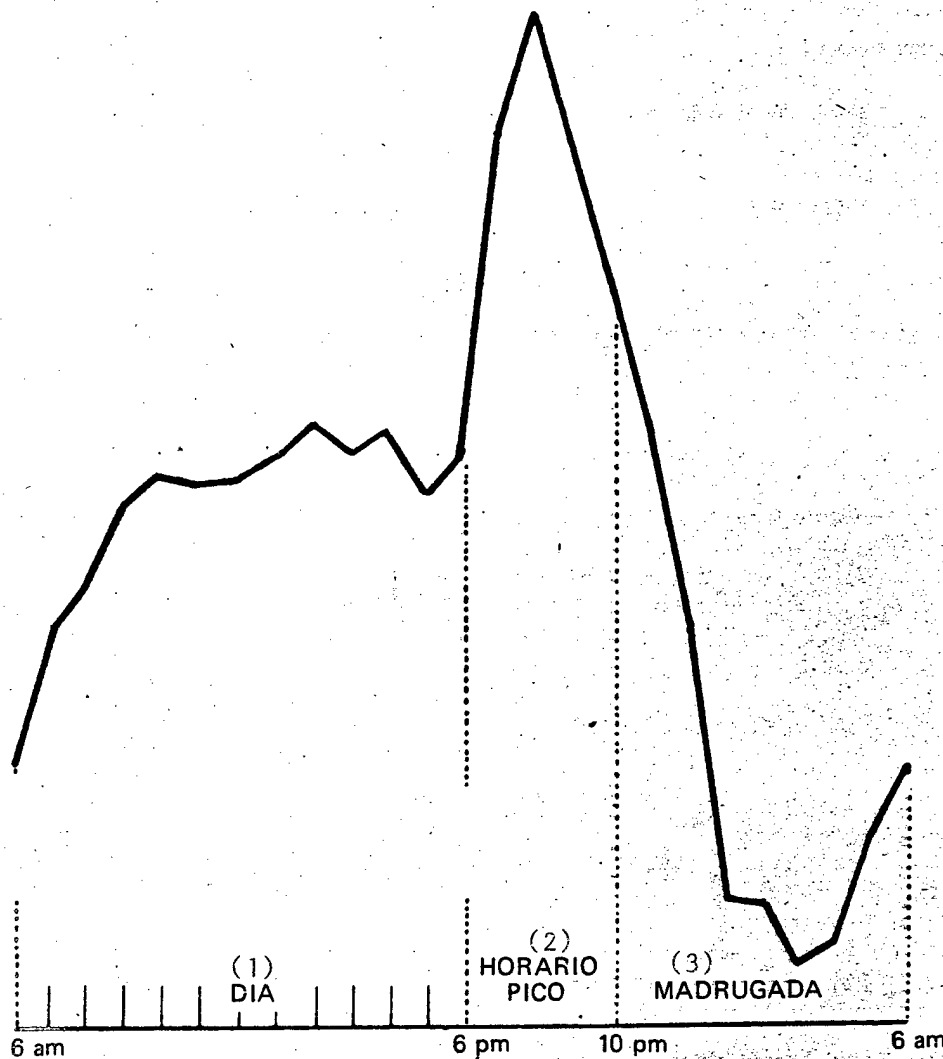
The study that 42 MIP enterprises have been asked to conduct has already yielded major results. Sixteen of these work centers have reported a total annual oil saving of 536.23 metric tons for the National Energy System. The "load adjustment" made in the Fishing Port of Havana, for example, has saved 415,126.6 kw/hrs a month, while the Pinar del Rio Industrial Fishing Complex has cut electricity use by 65,520.8 kw/hrs a month.

The MIP has also begun studies in all its agencies to standardize the consumption of lubricants and encourage their conservation.

Other Decisive Factors

There are other forces, however, that can play prominent roles in conserving energy resources in general. They are the Movement of Innovators and Rationalizers, whose members have always stood out for their practical ingenuity; as well as the Youth Technical Brigades, and the Union Movement,

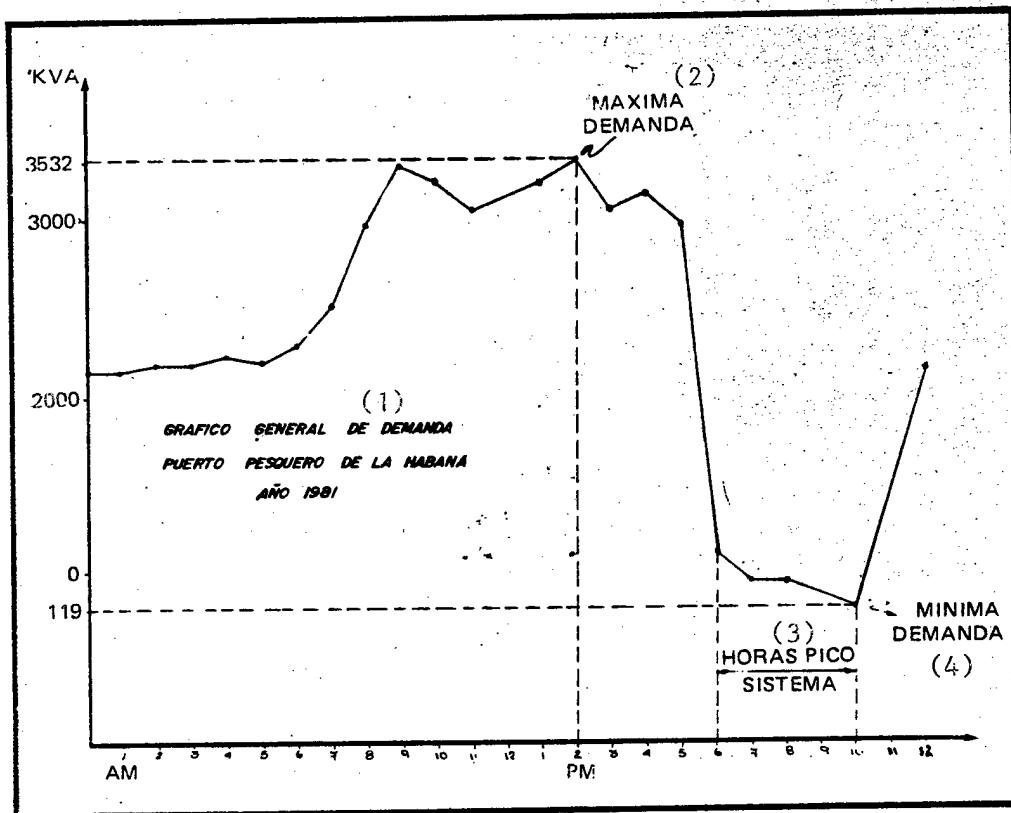
which could include energy conservation as a major element in emulation, especially among fleets. In a word, all workers can do their part, by eliminating leaks, by making optimum use of equipment, by combating waste and negligence...in short, by being more savings-minded than ever.



This graph shows the demand placed on the National Electric Power System.

Key:

1. Daytime
2. Peak hours
3. Early morning



This graph illustrating the energy demand of the Fishing Port of Havana, one of the MIP's largest enterprises, shows how "load adjustment" has made possible considerable cuts in consumption during peak national electricity use hours.

Key:

1. Energy Demand Graph, Fishing Port of Havana, 1981
2. Maximum demand
3. Peak hours
4. Minimum demand

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 10. Production will begin this year on electronic ignitions for MIP gasoline-powered vehicles.
2. p 11. One of the most important specific measures aimed at saving fuel in the fishing industry is tuning engines to their "economical speed."

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON CABINET MEMBERS PUBLISHED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Llamil Reston

General Reston held important posts during his military career prior to his promotion to brigadier general on 31 December 1976.

He then joined the command of the Third Infantry Brigade, in which he served until 1979, the year of his appointment as minister of labor, a post that he held until 1981.

In April of last year, he was named joint chief of staff; and, in January of this year, commander of the Fourth Army Corps, when it was created, with headquarters in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province.

He was promoted to division general on 29 December 1980; and, during his prior military service, he held, among others, posts in units of the Buenos Aires Motorized Regiment, the Third Army Corps Command, the Army Commander in Chief's office, the Infantry School, the War College, the Presidency of the Nation and the Fifth Infantry Brigade Command.

In 1971, with the rank of colonel, he took the advanced strategy course at the War College, and subsequently served with the Army Chief Command, as a staff officer; and also on the Officers Rating Board, and as an aide to the chief of staff of that entity's secretariat.

Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari

Dr Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari was a national senator, elected to represent Corrientes Province between 1963 and 1966, a period in which he held the position of second vice-president of the chamber and member of the foreign relations, interior and justice commissions. Previously, among other posts, he had been a national deputy in 1962, a constituent deputy of Corrientes Province in 1960 and minister of government of Buenos Aires Province in 1957.

In his capacity as national senator and representative of the body, he visited the United States, where he was received by the foreign relations committee of that country's Senate. He also represented the chamber in the Congress of Mexico.

He was appointed to join the Latin American Parliament in 1966, and was also named a member of the Corrientes Board of History.

Dr Aguirre Lanari graduated as a lawyer in 1946 from the School of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, where he won the Alberto Tédin Uriburu Prize for his high grades. In 1959, he was graduated as a doctor of law and social sciences, and later served as assistant professor for the course in the History of Institutions at the National University of La Plata. Subsequently, he was acting associate professor at Buenos Aires, and gave the course in Argentine and Comparative Constitutional Law II, in the capacity of full professor. He was also a member of the advisory board of that educational institution, where he gave graduate courses.

He was currently serving as ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela.

He is a member of several scientific societies, including the National Academy of Law and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires, and the Academy of Political Sciences of Rio de la Plata.

Dr Aguirre Lanari was born in Corrientes on 20 August 1920; he is married and the father of two daughters.

Lucas Jaime Lennon

Dr Lennon occupies the ministry to which he was confirmed again on 22 December 1981. He was rector of the University of Buenos Aires during the 1978-81 term. He received his law degree in 1956 at the University of Buenos Aires. He had previously begun his judicial career as an administrative clerk in 1949. He was later appointed secretary of the court of judgment, secretary of the National Chamber of Appeals in criminal and correctional matters, judge of the first instance in penal matters and judge of the National Chamber of Appeals in the same jurisdiction. He has served as an intermediate school instructor, on the Law Faculty at the Argentine Catholic University, and as full professor for the courses in juvenile delinquency, penal law I, assistance and rights of minors and prison technology and technique, among others. In 1977, he was named dean of the School of Law and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires University, later holding the rector's position at that higher educational establishment. Between 1978 and 1979, he was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Justice and president of the Court of Procedures for judicial magistrates of La Pampa Province. In addition, he has participated in many congresses and conferences in his special field. He was born in the federal capital on 11 December 1928, and is married to Maria Mazzetti. He is the father of four children: Silvia Lennon de Newton, Mercedes Lennon de Aguirre Saravia, Lucas and Diego.

Julio Martinez Vivot

Dr Julio Martinez Vivot has been a full instructor at the National Technological University, the Argentine Catholic University and Salvador University, as well as a professor at the Military College of the Nation. He is currently affiliated with the judicial branch, as adviser to minors and the disabled, in the chambers of appeals. He was personal adviser to the minister of social welfare from 1976

to 1978, and is an active member of many national and foreign scientific entities, holding the presidency of some of them. He has participated in both local and international congresses and conferences as secretary, and has served on legislative reform committees. The author of books and of articles published in specialized journals, he has been decorated by Brazil with the Order of Legal Merit in the degree of commander. He was recently named corresponding academician of the Royal Spanish Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

Born on 19 March 1923, in the federal capital, he is married to Maria Rosa Saenz Valiente and is the father of six children.

He took courses at the University of Buenos Aires, where he graduated with a law degree and received the degree of doctor of jurisprudence in 1950.

Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore

Dr Dagnino Pastore previously served in the Ministry of Economy (on that occasion combined with that of labor) between 1969 and 1970. He had formerly held the same position in Buenos Aires Province from 1966 to 1968; and, during the latter year and 1969, he was secretary of the National Development Council subordinate to the Presidency of the Nation.

He graduated as a doctor of economic sciences from La Plata University in 1954, received a degree of master of arts in economics from the University of California in the United States in 1961, and obtained a Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University in 1963.

Engaged in teaching, he was a professor at La Plata University, Buenos Aires University, the Argentine Catholic University and Harvard University.

He also served as chief researcher at the Economic Research Center of the Torcuato Di Tella Institute, from 1963 to 1965, and as research director and advisor for the Latin American Economic Research Foundation (FIEL) in 1965-66.

In addition, he was an adviser to the governments of Argentina, Panama and Peru, a consultant to the United National Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), as well as representative to the International Economic and Financial Agencies, between 1976 and 1978.

In private industry, he held the presidency of the Argentine Investment Bank and the Spanish Bank Foundation, and was representative director of the Spanish Bank of Rio de la Plata, Limited.

He is the author of five books on various topics in his field: "The Argentine Financial System," "Argentine Economic Policy," 1970; "Toward a Steady Expansion," 1968; "The Tractor Industry in Argentina," 1965; and "Income and Money, Argentina, 1935-60," 1967.

Various analyses made by him of economic subjects were published in specialized journals in both countries on the continent and in Europe.

Among the awards that he has received are grants from the International Educational Institute, the U.S. State Department, the United Nations Organization, the Organization of American States and the Rockefeller Foundation. He won the Ovidio Gimenez Foundation prize in 1964 and the Ten Outstanding Young Men prize in 1965. Bolivia awarded him the Grand Cross of the National Order of Condor of the Andes in 1970; and Belgium, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown, in 1970.

He was a guest and delegate to national and international congresses held in American and European countries; a judge of competitions at the Universities of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Plata and Tucuman; and a member of the Bunge and Born Foundations, the Bariloche Foundation, the Argentine Economic and Political Associations and Argentine banks.

He also served as governor of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, and as chairma of the Annual Meeting of Governors of the IMF in 1969.

He is a member of the Association of Graduates in Economic Sciences, the Argentine Political Economy Association, the Association of Industrial Relations of the Argentine Republic, the Institute of Economic and Social Development, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and the Christian Association of Business Leaders.

Dr Dagnino Pastore was born in Buenos Aires in 1933; he is married and the father of two daughters.

Conrado E. Bauer

He served as a university instructor for the courses in special structures, statics and strength of materials, reinforced concrete construction and mathematical analysis. He was dean of the School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences at the National University of La Plata, and vice-rector of that institution of higher learning from 1964 to 1966. Between 1958 and 1959, he served as under secretary of public works for the Municipality of Buenos Aires; from 1962 to 1963, as undersecretary of public works for Buenos Aires Province; and subsequently, as minister with that same portfolio, from 1966 to 1968, in that province. He then went on to occupy the Ministry of Social Welfare of the Nation, from 1968 to 1969. As a businessman, he is a founding associate of Elastom, Inc, a founding associate and chairman of the board of Coviarsa and chairman of the board of Cenit Housing and the Argentine Savings and Loan Association. He is currently president of Ecotec Consultants. He also occupied the positions of member of the board of the Argentine Institute for Housing, vice president of the Engineers Center of Buenos Aires Province, chairman of the Buenos Aires-La Plata Automobile Highway Commission, vice chairman of the First International Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare held in New York and chairman of the First World Congress on Engineering and Environment. He received degrees as a land surveyor and civil engineer from the National University of La Plata, and took post-graduate courses at the Argentine Catholic University, Buenos Aires University and the University of Michigan, as well as at the Technical Institute of Construction and Cement in Madrid, and the National Institute of Industrial Technology and the Engineers Center in Buenos Aires Province. Born in La Plata on 8 January 1927, he is married and the father of one daughter.

Cayetano Licciardo

The minister of education, Mr Cayetano Antonio Licciardo, pursued his teaching career in various national universities, serving as dean of the School of Economic Sciences of Buenos Aires University.

He held various posts in the central administration, including those of government accountant of the nation, undersecretary of finance, director of the national office of the budget and minister of the treasury and finance, during the presidency of Lt Gen Alejandro Agustín Lanusse.

He was later second vice president of the Central Bank and, in 1976, assumed the directorship of the National Development Bank.

Mr Cayetano Antonio Licciardo (who is currently serving as minister of education) qualified as a national public accountant at La Plata, in 1945. He is the author of many publications and, in 1967, received the St Albertus Magnus award for his dedication to teaching and public administration. He is 58 years of age, married and the father of five children.

Hector Francisco Villaveiran

Graduated as a lawyer from Buenos Aires University, he specialized in labor law and held teaching posts as professor of labor legislation at the National Technological University, and of social law at the Law School of Buenos Aires University, as well as serving as rector of the Argentine Philosophy Department of Belgrano University.

In the Ministry of Labor, he acted as national director of the labor relations general employment service, deputy director general of legal affairs and undersecretary of social security and labor, the latter from 1967 to 1970, and from 1971 to 1973.

He served as delegate to the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in 1947, at Rio de Janeiro, participated in many meetings of the International Labor Organization and headed the Argentine delegation on seven occasions. He also performed missions of a technical nature assigned by the Organization of American States and the ILO, in Mexico, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala and Peru.

Horacio Rodriguez Castells

Confirmed in the position, Dr Horacio Rodriguez Castells has had an intense, lengthy career in the field of medicine and teaching.

He was born in this city in 1917, and graduated from the School of Medicine of Buenos Aires University in 1943, receiving a degree as doctor of physiology in 1948.

In his teaching activity, he was a professor at the School of Medicine at Salvador University, as a full instructor in pneumonology, from 1961 to 1969; and in preventive medicine, from 1965 to 1972. He was dean of that school from 1961 to 1969, and has been a professor emeritus since 1978.

In the field of public health, he held the directorship of the National Drive Against Tuberculosis, and was chairman of the board and national director of health promotion and protection; serving as minister of public health in 1963, and as secretary of public health in 1970-71.

He has been a regular member of the National Academy of Medicine since 1972, and was its secretary general from 1974 to 1977, vice-president during 1978-79 and president since 1980.

He was head of the Tuberculosis Athenaeum, chairman of the Argentine Phthisiology Association and head of the Argentine League Against Tuberculosis.

He is an honorary member of native and foreign scientific associations and the recipient of an honorary doctorate from the Uruguayan School of Medicine. He was decorated by the governments of Bolivia and Paraguay, and is a regular member of the Plata Academy and president of the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires.

Adolfo Navajas Artaza

Currently a consultant for the Yacyreta Binational Entity, Mr Navajas Artaza has had prior public service. Between September 1969 and January 1973, he was governor of Corrientes, serving as president of the bank of that province on two occasions, and is a former senator representing the Progressive Democratic Party.

In the private area, he is chairman of the board of the Las Marias, Inc establishment, and a member of Northeast Mate, Inc, Oro Verde Joint Stock Company and La Posta Joint Stock Company.

He is also secretary of the Victoria Jean Navajas Foundation, which directs the educational sector of the Las Marias establishment and runs the Victor Navajas Centeno Institute, on the secondary level, which is attended by 200 students, as well as the Victoria School, with 500 students, and the Mariano Moreno School, with 85 students.

In the area of business association activity, he was president of the Chamber of Mate Mill Owners of the producing zone, vice-president of the Mate Mill Owners Federation and a member of the Regulatory Commission and the Mate Consignment Market.

He was born in Gobernador Virasoro, Corrientes Province, on 26 May 1925, and his parents were Victor Navajas Centeno and Maria Silvia Artaza. He is married to Amalia Beatriz Fournier, and the father of four children: Maria Silvia, aged 31; Victor Jorge, aged 30; Fernando, aged 26; and Adolfo, aged 20. He has six grandchildren.



Gral. Reston



Dr. Aguirre Lanari



Dr. Lennon



Dr. Martinez Vivot



Dr. Dagnino Pastore



Ing. Bauer



Cont. Licciardo



Dr. Villaveirán



Dr. Rodríguez Castells



Sr. Navajas Artaza

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'SOMOS' REVIEWS POST-FALKLANDS MILITARY-POLITICAL SCENARIO

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 25 Jun 82 pp 8-16

[Article by Juan Carlos Araujo and Tabare Areas: "Report on a Defeat"]

[Excerpts] Question one: How long will this government last?

Question two: When will the elections take place?

Question three: Why?

Answers: No one knows.

What appears as a mere guessing game serves to reflect in present-day Argentina the seriousness of a situation which would have been unimaginable just a couple of months ago. This is why a top-level political leader did not seem insane when he commented on Tuesday night: "The country is adrift." A few hours earlier the most important political event in recent decades had occurred: the breakup of the Military Junta, and hence the breaking of the unity of the Armed Forces. If there were any doubts remaining that the country would be different after 2 April, with the Malvinas process, that split helped to dispel them.

It is not news that the Air Force proposed the name of Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo to occupy the presidency after it was left vacant. It is also known that this possibility was rejected by the Army, and that the Navy accepted it, provided the Air Force chief would request being placed in retirement. But what has not been known until now is why the brigadier generals flatly rejected Lami Dozo's appointment. Despite the contradictions floating over the military chessboard, there are signs which are more than suggestive. In the privacy of the Condor Building, it is said that the generals did not accept the proposal (they also rejected the civilians proposed by that branch: Amadeo Frugoli, Rafael Martinez Raymonda, Jorge Aguado and Juan R. Aguirre Lanari) because it was necessary to restore the image of the Army during this final phase of the process, and (obviously) the presidency is a key post. One of the civilians closest to Lami Dozo remarked on Tuesday night that, "The generals thought that the commander's last statements and speeches were a warning signal. Why? They may have concluded that Lami Dozo might become confused alone in the presidency, with ideas and positions that could not be shared by the commanders of the other two branches."

Looking backward, those familiar with the most exact details of the process which ended with the appointment of Gen Reynaldo Bignone know of the holding of a key meeting: the one held at dusk on Sunday, 20 June, in the Condor Building. The major brigadiers deliberated there, and made the decision to withdraw from the process if the Army insisted on putting one of its members in the Casa Rosada. Perhaps to show that this was a position that would not be taken back (despite the fact that the negotiations were continuing), the brigadiers signed a record making the decision to break the military front clear, and an immediate copy was sent to the other two branches, in spite of the fact that it was stated that this withdrawal from the political leadership did not mean becoming dissociated from the Military Junta. It was this latter point precisely that was seriously objected to by the Army leadership, most especially by Cristino Nicolaides himself.

On Monday night, Basilio Lami Dozo, Jorge Isaac Anaya and Cristino Nicolaides seemed to have a target shared on at least two desirable points: to determine the period during which institutional normalization would be achieved and to devise an extensive plan of coordination with points which would be the basis for the government that it was being attempted to create. In other words: consultations and the initiation of an electoral program. In this instance, all that was needed was to find the proper man to carry out the process. But what appeared so clear in the theoretical realm (or that of simplification) was not clear in the area of inter-force negotiations.

President: a Profile

An Army officer who had just come from a staff meeting with the division generals commented: "Despite everything that the newspapers say, no mention was ever made here of the possibility of Nicolaides' being proposed to the other two branches to occupy the presidency."

As SOMOS learned from reliable sources, in the privacy of that meeting an analysis was made of the three possible options for appointing a president: a military man on active duty, a military man in retirement or a civilian. In the first round of talks, the division generals discarded the first option and also that of a civilian in the Casa Rosada. It was claimed that, in the event that a political person representing a party or sector were chosen, he would be challenged for being sectorial, and if he were apolitical, he would not have sufficient tact to handle such a complex situation politically. But it would also be necessary to change the entire governmental structure so that he would really have an actual chance to exercise power. In view of this analysis, the generals opted for the retired military man.

Another key element came into play at this point: the profile that the force's candidate should have. At least three basic requisites were established:

Proven capacity for command and authority.

Flexibility of judgment and an intellectual level capable of adjusting to a difficult phase of reconciliation and coordination.

Having no political ambitions of his own, to avoid past cycles (they called it the "Lanusseprocess").

In this context, there were no more discussions then. Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone was quickly called to the Libertador Building.

A good person at dialog and conversation, and a good negotiator (according to those close to him), Bignone was in the front line from the beginning of the process. He was general secretary of the Army during the administration of Jorge Rafael Videla and (like him) is an infantry man. The most important political function that he discharged in that secretaryship (in addition to the negotiations concerning the Beagle and meetings with Cardinal Antonio Samore) was to achieve compatibility among the ideas and plans being discussed in mid-1978 so that General Videla would become the "fourth man."

That change in the system of power caused more than one political storm among the Army commanders and the political front, before Videla resigned from the commandship of the force and continued his presidential term amid a general protest against his minister of economy, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. He attained the division generalship in December 1975, 3 months before the fall of the government of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron; and he was later director of the Military Academy and commander of Military Institutes. At the age of 56 (he is married to Nilda Raquel Belen and has three children), Bignone is one of the most genuine representatives of the Army's "dialog-oriented" branch, in contrast to the label that is usually attached to Commander in Chief Nicolaides, now the only authority that will be above him. The name of Gen Eduardo Crespi (former director of Military Manufactures) was quickly discarded by the generals themselves for being the force's candidate.

The Break

At 0910 hours on Tuesday, the three commanders met again at the Libertador Building. Eighty minutes later, a dispassionate official communique announced the final decision reached: This phase of the process must end, without fail, during the early months of 1984. In the afternoon, another communique stated that General Bignone would be the next president of the Argentines, breaking with the procedure followed up until now: It was always the Military Junta that announced the president's name. That communique also confirmed what had been learned in political and military circles about noon: the Army assumed 100 percent of the political leadership of the process, upon the retreat of the Air Force and Navy.

Lami Dozo and Anaya returned to their command posts, where they met with brigadiers and admirals. The decision had now been made, and in the Navy the commanders established a position which very harshly indicated the depth of the crisis, because it did not acknowledge any type of subordination to the new structure, not even the centralized leadership of the Armed Forces. It was stated: "Until the constitutional government assumes power in 1984, the leadership of the Navy will be the sole responsibility of the institution."

State of Deliberation

Several sources stress that the post-Malvinas situation and the return of the men from the combat front incorporated a relatively new condition in the three branches: a state of deliberation among the officers which might have unimagined consequences.

All the nuances could be found: from demanding judgments of the performance of each individual to hinting that all those who headed the operation should go into retirement. If this mood became entrenched, genuine "decapitations" might occur in the three forces. To a man used to walking the corridors of the Libertador Building, "this weighed on the minds of the division generals, and made them decide to act before it was too late."

Military honor clearly states that a man who is defeated on the battlefield must assume the responsibility that is incumbent on him and resign from his post. For that very reason, more than one member of the Army clearly hinted that the entire Military Junta which led the operation of 2 April should retire with Galtieri. From then on, the attention was focused on the Libertad Building, because Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya had backed the confrontation with Great Britain. But, when many were predicting that Vice Adm Alfredo Gabriel Vigo would assume the commandship, the admiralty fully rejected (on Thursday, 17 June) Anaya's resignation. Someone who attended that meeting spoke later with SOMOS, commenting: "That all this should happen is impossible. We must keep calm. London is not blackmailing with the prisoners; we must give a response in the international forums immediately, and return our boys who fought on the islands; and we are being kept amused with this regrettable spectacle. What shall we tell those who fought honorably? How shall we receive them?"

Nicolaides

When the news that Cristino Nicolaides was Galtieri's successor had barely reached the street, one comment was heard on several fronts: "He is a hard person who will put the house in order again." Beyond the tragic moments that were being experienced (and amid severe disinformation), in the political area there was a recollection of the very harsh terms in which that 57-year old general, who is married, with four children, a native of Cordoba, in the communications branch, spoke publicly and privately about the goals of the process. On 10 December 1980, Galtieri went to Cordoba to put him in charge as commander of the strategic Third Corps; and, on that day, in commenting on the process, Nicolaides stated very firmly: "Its purpose is to insure (when the circumstances are present) the establishment of a democracy geared to the reality and requirements of the evolution and progress of the nation. No one will make us let down our guard." At that time, it was being persistently claimed that the military government had lost the political course, and his remarks sounded like a warning.

Nevertheless, all observers recall that the most important clash that Nicolaides had during his administration in the corps was with the Cordoban Radicals. That fact might even have put a final end to his military career. Hector Sander, head of the Radicals in the capital of Cordoba, decided to break up the local political lethargy and, on Thursday, 12 November, signed a document which was published the next day by LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR. It stated, among other things, that, "Since 1930, the political plan based on the Constitution has suffered serious damage from autocratic military and from demagogic, irresponsible governments." On that day, Nicolaides claimed that the communique was "demagogic, sensationalist and rather unwise." A day later (Saturday), Col Simon Nicolas Arguello (with a lieutenant colonel and a judge advocate major) visited Sander (at Nicolaides' order) to have him confirm or correct that statement. Then the uproar broke out. The Radicals

reacted virulently, and the confrontation reached Buenos Aires. As it was learned subsequently, Nicolaides had requested permission from Galtieri (who was on maneuvers in the south) to respond to the Radical document; but the former president (those close to him later claimed) was shocked by the harshness of the terms used by the commander of the Third Corps. It was noted later that Nicolaides had wanted to respond "to the subversive aspects of that statement," and therefore (on 23 November) he submitted all the records to the Federal Justice Department.

At the beginning of last year, when the entire military chessboard sensed the internal political accord again, Nicolaides gave another warning that was interpreted as a further statement from the "hard-liners": "Subversion, defeated in the military realm, has changed its strategy and tactics, and now has its center of gravity in psychological penetration." Now, many remember that (paradoxically) Nicolaides had stressed the Military Junta's role in the government functions. In April of last year, he lauded the "depersonalization" of the process, and stated: "The analysis of the major problems or factors is no longer in the hands of a single man, but in those of the Military Junta which is, definitively, the one to decide."

Those who can smoothly deal with the politico-military equation that determines the prominence or obscurity of the high-ranking officers do not fail to recall that Nicolaides arrived at the First Corps to succeed Antonio Domingo Bussi, no less, a general to whom substantiated political ambitions were attributed (at the beginning of 1981).

The Colonels

In the halls of the Army commander in chief's office there was always talk of "Galtieri's colonels," a group reported to include, among others, Norberto Ricardo Ferrero (private secretary), Pedro Mansilla (undersecretary general), Mario Zambonini (undersecretary of institutional relations), Pedro Coria (SIP [Secretariat of Public Information]) and Bernardo Jose Menendez (undersecretary of interior). In addition to the posts that they held (it is claimed) they advised the former president more than once. It is said that the new commander also has a group of colonels assisting him, among whom are mentioned Simon Arguello and Angel Gomez Losa, who is claimed to be "a brilliant officer who will surely hold a prominent place in the government." Nicolaides' advisers are reportedly working at full force on the institutional solution. And in this connection, someone is said to have hinted that this phase may be called one of "preinstitutionalization," instead of being given the trite name "National Reorganization Process."

The Army's chessboard may undergo changes with the new commander. With the presidency not covered either, it is no longer necessary for the most senior officer to take charge of the staff. This is why it was doubted (as had been claimed at the outset) that Gen Llamil Reston would be transferred from the Fourth Corps to the Staff. In the event that Juan Carlos Trimarco takes over the First Corps, Alfredo Saint Jean could take his place as head of the Second Corps. An Army member told SOMOS: "Anyway, it is his decision whether to continue or to go into retirement."

In recent days (wherein names and candidates have been bandied about at tense meetings), the "'76 graduating class" (Nicolaides, Bignone, Bussi, Villarreal,

Liendo, Trimarco and Reston) came up for discussion again; and in more than one comment options were cited, as if they were at odds. Few people realize that, beyond the personal differences, Bussi, Villarreal, Adan Alonso (undersecretary of interior during the administration of Horacio Tomas Liendo) and Bignone have been partners in a business engaged in exporting and importing since the beginning of 1982, when all four went into retirement. The fact has transcended the irrelevant and is useful to those who wish to probe into the new president's political profile. It is known that Villarreal is a personal friend of Ricardo Yofre, who assisted him in the General Secretariat of the Presidency in 1976. That friendship also extends to Villarreal's associates, to the point where a dinner given last Monday at Yofre's house, which was attended by Bignone, did not go unnoticed. There is every indication that Bignone already knew on that night that the Army would confirm him in the presidency the next day. Hence, the lengthy after-dinner conversation in the living room looking out on Gelly and Obes and the plan for a transitional government prepared by Yofre are two political facts not to be ignored.

Potash 'Dixit'

The confusing political dilemma, with its questions, reached Robert Potash, a man who is familiar with the native military as few others are. In his office at the University of Massachusetts, the author of two best sellers answered the reporter's questions:

[Question] To what extent does this change of individuals alter the country's situation?

[Answer] The system has been shaken hard. It is still a question for me whether the present structure can last, whether the Junta can continue to maintain control in the face of this disaster and the economic and social pressures which were relegated to secondary status by the Malvinas affair. I don't know whether the government will be able to keep the course that it has been pursuing in the past.

[Question] Some claim that the recovery of the Malvinas served to distract the Argentines from the real problems....

[Answer] I do not share that opinion. I have an interpretation that is a little more elliptical but warranted. I believe that the recovery of the Malvinas was thought up to facilitate the passage of a Junta government to another transitional one which would eventually result in a government elected at the polls. If the operation had been successful, and if the supposition that the British would not respond militarily had been correct, this government would have regained the lost territory and would have left its power more gracefully.

[Question] Does the appointment of General Nicolaidis indicate a return of the Army's hard line?

[Answer] I don't know him personally. From his background, one might say that he is a hard-liner. But account must be taken of the fact that he was number three in the hierarchy. When Vaquero was excluded because of his close relationship with Galtieri and the Malvinas conflict, he was the one to follow. Seeking a candidate on a lower level would have forced many into retirement, which always has unpredictable repercussions.

[Question] Is it a lasting change?

[Answer] I believe that these changes will continue. I don't know whether Nicolai-
des is strong in his position, but this movement of men always has destabilizing
effects on the Army hierarchy.

The Political Purpose

Bignone will be ensconced in the Casa Rosada on 1 July, but there is every indication that, at the very moment of his appointment, an accelerated approach to the polls began in the country, transcending the provisions possibly contained in the coordinated plan which the government strategists are attempting to determine with some clarity. Bignone said that he would hold dialog with the politicians, and the first contacts have already been made. On Wednesday (at the close of this edition), it was impossible to arrange the meeting, and hence a 24-hour delay was decided on: Thursday, in the Congress of the Nation. During the afternoon, at the Radical Residence, the multiparty group debated on whether it would attend the dialog with the new president, while a harsh document of nine pages, with the "Program for National Reconstruction" devised by the political pentagon, was rapidly released to the editorial offices of the newspapers. "We must gain time," was the ironic comment of a Christian Democratic leader to a reporter who met him enroute to the photocopier. About noon, Radical sources had said: "We shall not attend the dialog until we know what the government's real political plan is, and what its proposal for coordination is." Finally, the multiparty group gave its assent.

But behind the entire party spectrum the same question was being asked: "With whom shall we hold dialog?" Politicians think that this is only the beginning of the institutional crisis in the process, and that it is impossible to "negotiate" the return to institutions with a political plan that does not have the backing of the other two forces, and without knowing what the government's legislative power will be, considering the fact that the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) will be thoroughly reformed.

At the other extreme of this line, Bignone's advisers (at the closing of SOMOS) were still attempting the difficult endeavor of forming a cabinet. Army sources persisted in claiming that Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore will be minister of economy, Raul Quijano will be minister of foreign relations and Gen Carlos Martinez (former chief of SIDE [State Intelligence Secretariat] will be minister of interior. But, over and above those contingencies, the man on the street (disappointed and incredulous) is witnessing the burial of the military experience which had promised him so much and such good things only 6 years ago. Now, a bitter sensation of military and political defeat tells him that it is time to start building the real path toward the republic without delay, before it is too late.

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GHIOLDI COMMENTS ON MILITARY DEFEAT

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 16

[Article by Americo Ghioldi: "The Confusion"]

[Text] We are experiencing the first consequences of the military defeat: a politico-institutional crisis brought on by the breakup of the Military Junta, the end of the process and a very difficult situation in the Army's internal existence, as President Bignone himself has just announced.

The country is in a deep state of crisis which some (perhaps with reason) will describe as a moral crisis. I understand what is meant. The German philosopher Karl Jaspers analyzed it in connection with the state of the world in 1930; and the Italian philosopher, Benedetto Croce, did so regarding the rise of fascism in his time.

I prefer to avoid confusion, to proceed to what is concrete and to analyze what is happening in the country at this precise instant. We Argentines have been deeply upset for a couple of weeks. The country has moved, without transition, from one shock to a greater shock, from one upset of the reason to a major upset of the reason. Therefore, I do not think that we should attempt to arouse public opinion at present, but rather call upon reason with a plan: that the civilian world will give a lesson to the military world which, in my view, is very confused.

A moral crisis is not moralizing criticism, but rather the thorough study of the spiritual state of a country. We must not forget that history is always an ethical-political phenomenon, and not just political, in the broadest sense of the word. It is in political life that morality is put to the test. And morality proves its efficacy by understanding politics.

At the present time (and for some time, actually), the country is facing a crisis that is very difficult to resolve. On the one hand, militarism, opposing or in confrontation with the spirit of civilian existence. On the other hand, civilian existence, confusing this concept with an ever triumphant populism. This is how we move, unthinkingly, from triumphalism to defeatism, and from reason to the predominance of what is irrational.

At such a difficult time, we must urge that there be for Argentina a little good sense and a deep understanding of what civilian institutions mean. It is not

without reason that there have been fundamental phases marked in the progress of civilization when civilian institutions arise, which may eventually be headed by the military, provided they have been elected in elections. There can be no doubt that it is the civilian institutions which, in the final analysis, have established the regulatory principles cited by our National Constitution.

I believe that the parties will have to become reorganized quickly; an overly neat and specific organization is not being asked, but rather that they become reorganized and act. The government must accept that essential principle of civilian existence which consists of stating that public office is a free office of the people who wish to hold it. Therefore, the parties are spontaneous social entities generated by collective requirements that must be free of restrictions and statutes. The great civilized countries do not have political statutes for the parties, but rather a free exercise of politics.

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INSTITUTIONALIZATION VIEWED AS ONLY ALTERNATIVE

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 19

[Article by Polibio: "Political Key"]

[Text] After several days of intensive deliberations, the divorce caused within the Military Junta on the occasion of the appointment of the new president of the nation, General Bignone, has actually created a system of power different from the one which has typified the national reorganization process up until now. The collegiate system of power, based on the Military Junta and the tripartite distribution of responsibilities, is now being followed by a unified system, wherein the political responsibility for the leadership of the government is concentrated in the Army, while the other two forces collaborate only in the realm of military decisions.

The country has had precedents in this regard. The Army actually monopolized the revolutionary processes of 1930 and 1943. From 1955 onward, however, a military junta intervened, whether for a kind of legislative and political controillarship (1955, 1962), or as an elective body (1966). The junta had never had so much power as it did during 1976-82. If anyone analyzes these precedents as part of a historical sequence, he will reach the following conclusion: that the Army, a total protagonist in the first revolutions of the 20th century (Uriburu in 1930; the process which ended in Peron from 1943 to 1946), had to share the power with a junta in some way during the subsequent coups (liberating revolution, 1955; Guido regime, 1962-63; Ongania-Levingston-Lanusse sequence in 1966-73), until its preeminence was reduced to the procuring of a presidency subject to conditions during the "juntism" of 1976-82 (Videla, Viola, Galtieri).

Hence, it may be inferred from this that the appointment of General Bignone by the Army is merely a return to the sources, to the monopoly of 1930 and 1943. Several reasons preclude considering it thusly. In the first place, the fact that this "return" works against the sequence of precedents that we have cited represents a setback for the other two forces that could hardly be assimilated. Secondly, it is taking place in the midst of an obvious, publicly known state of dissension, so that the junta would not yield the preeminence willingly. Rather, the step backward by the two forces not accompanying Bignone assumes the significance of a silent political protest. It is well known, and it has been stated by those forces, that they would have preferred a civilian president. Thirdly, the relations among the three branches of the Armed Forces is not the same today as

it was in 1930 or 1943. On these two dates, when the Army was monopolizing politics, the Air Force did not even exist. For a long time thereafter, its officers were still coming from the Military Academy. The dissent just voiced by Brig Gen Lami Dozo is the expression of a kind of "coming of age" of the young force which now, nearly 40 years since its creation, is acting as a power with its own weight in the military picture. Moreover, the brilliant performance in the recent Malvinas war backs this position. As for the Navy, it has had its own undeniable political clout since 1955, when it was headed by Admiral Rojas. The withdrawal of both forces, therefore, cannot be judged lightly. It is a fact with serious features which forces one to regard the initial status of the Bignone presidency as precarious.

From the Battle of, to the Battle Among Argentines

There is no doubt that behind what is taking place in the top ranks of the military, the upset over the defeat of Puerto Argentino has had a strong effect. Clausewitz' advice was not followed. In this very column, in the previous edition, we recalled that great war analyst who, in describing the temptations of defeat, commented: "A negative spirit, with its expanding destructive qualities, hurls itself into the void that remains, and completes the demolition. Instead of everyone, with a determined spirit, hastening to help repair the losses, everyone thinks that his efforts will be in vain, and everyone stops and hesitates, overcome by dejection."

We do not wish to add our criticism of the state of widespread discouragement and mutual recriminations to which the country has succumbed and, in particular, many of its military and civilian leaders as well. In any event, it is sad to contemplate the magnificent battle of the Argentines for the Malvinas against a foreign enemy being followed by a dispute among Argentines which is capable of causing a battle of some against others, so that we would end up projecting inwardly the enemy that we had outside.

In this atmosphere, General Bignone is assuming the presidency. He is doing so with an economy in deep recession, with the internal dialog of the Armed Force broken off, and with the country depressed by the sudden end to the defense of the Malvinas. He has just one weapon, just one advantage: the possibility of becoming bound to the future. Neither Videla nor Viola nor Galtieri, who assumed the presidency with a past and a present better than those of Bignone, was willing or able to provide himself with an equally positive future: the horizon of the republic's foundation. This horizon, so often heralded and so often deferred, is now being projected forcefully ahead of the weak government that is being born to us. If General Bignone remembers the immense strength that the setting of the election date has always lent, if he realizes in time that proposing it to the country saved the unlikely transitions of Aramburu, Guido and Lanusse, he could avoid the greatest of risks: that the Army might wish, through his presidency, to recover in the political realm (with government action) what it lost in the military realm. This is no longer possible. The public is no longer willing for this. Rather, it wants a responsible republic and a new military plan that will insure the maximum professional efficiency of our weapons in the light of the Malvinas experience. Bignone can bind himself to these promises. Today, there is no other light shining at the end of the tunnel.

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RAYMONDA OUTLINES POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED FORCES RIFT

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 25 Jun 82 pp 20-22

[Interview with Progressive Democracy leader Rafael Martinez Raymonda; date and place not specified]

[Text] Rafael Martinez Raymonda (head of Progressive Democracy, former national legislator and ambassador to Italy) gives a depiction of the current situation, outlines the potential consequences of the division in the Armed Forces and describes an uncertain future for the country's institutionalization.

[Question] What is your opinion of the institutional situation posed by the differences among the Armed Forces?

[Answer] The process is in its final phase. One assumes this from the Army's announcements setting the time period for the new president's term, leading to institutionalization. But the events of the past few days have impeded what I consider essential: the idea of the agreement. The agreement was based on an understanding between the political parties and the Armed Forces. This presupposed the unity of the Armed Forces. Nevertheless, I still believe in the agreement, because, without it, we would repeat the experiences of the past. We are experiencing a time of uncertainty and apprehension. At any moment, the objectives of this new phase will have to be made clear. Until then, there will have to be a hiatus.

[Question] At the present time, was a civilian preferable to a member of the military in the presidency?

[Answer] It does not matter "who" but, rather, "for what purpose." The individual is irrelevant; what matters is the objective. If it is only to call elections, a civilian would offer the same as a member of the military. If, on the other hand, it is to coordinate, the important aspect is the ability of the person named. And in this instance his status does not matter either.

[Question] What do you think the new government should do in the economic area?

[Answer] A "180-degree shift" is an easy expression. I am not an advocate of pendularism. During the past 30 years, moving from one point to the other has brought us to a genuine limit. But this time there is no doubt: we must turn in a

direction opposite from the one in which we have been moving. We must revamp the productive apparatus, increasing the market's purchasing capacity. This entails an improvement in real wages, a reduction in unemployment (which is a result of the foregoing) and putting the financial system on a sound footing, wherein the Central Bank cannot be a mere spectator: it must play a decisive role in the setting of rates. There must be a serious program for expanding exports and cutting public spending. One emerges from this situation with clear-cut measures and definite objectives. Moreover, none of these measures will be of any use if there is no continuity in the constitutional phase that is approaching.

[Question] With what criterion should the Bignone cabinet be formed?

[Answer] The important thing is to establish what it is going to do, and only then to choose the individuals. But if an agreement had been reached with the parties on the objectives for reconstruction, they could have been made jointly responsible for the transitional management. So, when elections come, they would not be a leap into a void; because any of those who win would be a continuation of this government. None of this appears as a possibility now.

[Question] Doesn't Bignone's summoning of the political parties respond to the desire to reach an agreement?

[Answer] I don't know. The only information I have is that the summons was to inform the parties about the new president's plans. Furthermore, the bases for the agreement would not be present, because the other two branches of the Armed Forces are missing.

[Question] Mention has been made of a government with a strong civilian influence. What would your position be if they called upon you to collaborate?

[Answer] They have not offered me anything. But I know that my name will be mentioned again in the newspapers: it is the typical manipulation to which I have been subjected on three occasions in recent years. I hope that these things (which are very annoying to me) will end when the elections decide which persons are to lead the country.

[Question] The government has set March 1982 as a maximum deadline for turning over the power to the civilians. Do you think that this date should be moved ahead?

[Answer] It would be ideal if it could be moved ahead. It all depends on what is decided regarding the political parties' statute which (under the present circumstances) it would be reasonable to shelve. If its guidelines were to be kept, we would reach 1985 or 1986. To consider the parties recognized, they must be given a very short period in which to reorganize and, through the election law, to put into operation the mechanisms necessary for calling elections.

[Question] Doesn't all this imply returning to 1973, with the consequences of a weak government representing only one sector?

[Answer] It may seem repetitive, but if the agreement that we have mentioned had been reached, this situation would have been avoided. If we hold an open election, there will be (as in the past) a sure possibility of leaping into the void, and a natural tendency to be on the path opposing the process that is ending, and the natural dissatisfaction caused by this period of attrition will be used.

[Question] Do you know Bignone? Have you formed an opinion of him?

[Answer] I met him a few years ago. He is a human being worthy of consideration. Insofar as the results of his government are concerned, they will depend more on the circumstances than on the man himself.

[Question] What should the diplomatic strategy pursued from now on to achieve recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas be?

[Answer] Argentina should not leave the negotiations in the United Nations. That is the place where we can invoke Resolution 502 inasmuch as it stipulates that, after the cease-fire, there is a third point to be determined by negotiation. We must put the emphasis on that. We know that Britain's triumphalist attitude will not prompt it very readily to accept this position. But since there is no other destiny for those islands than to return to the national patrimony, it will be required to wait the necessary time until the permanent action of the international agencies (such as the UN) and the pressure which will be brought to bear on it by the Latin American countries and the non-aligned countries create an atmosphere of such a kind that, at a given moment, the conditions will be present for Great Britain to have no recourse other than recognition of our sovereignty.

[Question] The conflict appears to have aroused a trend of opinion demanding a change in foreign policy? What do you think?

[Answer] That the change should have been made a long time ago, as many of us sectors of the country have been maintaining. First, to determine the nation's objectives, so as to have an idea of presence abroad; to heighten our presence in Latin America, where we should play a cooperative role and not one of leadership. I say this because we Argentines immediately think that we are the leaders of everything. The Latin American countries are nations which have shown on this occasion a solidarity that we have not always repaid. By way of Latin America, we must seek a connection with worldwide Latin nations: Spain, France, Italy and Portugal which, within Europe, are the Latin world, where the West was really born; West as a life style, not West based on geographical location. This Latin quality could be a factor for balance between the two great powers that have divided the world. It also includes the world of the non-aligned, where I have assigned Argentina a role for a long time. We are a little more European than the Third World countries, but we have very similar sociopolitical and economic interests.

[Question] But are there not among the non-aligned some countries which, paradoxically, are definitely aligned with one of the great powers?

[Answer] It is precisely for that reason that Argentina has a major role to play. It should be a factor of moderation and balance for that movement not to be in

the service of one of the great powers. With this combination, an independent foreign policy can be devised.

[Question] Could that factor of moderation and independence be achieved among non-aligned countries when their president is Fidel Castro?

[Answer] The presidency of the movement is circumstantial, because it is rotating: it is assigned to the country in which the last plenary meeting is held. Now it is Iraq's turn. The influence that a president can wield is limited by time....

[Question] What should our foreign policy be with the countries of the European Economic Community which joined the boycott, and with the United States?

[Answer] We have to continue negotiating with them because we are in the world. If Russia negotiates with the United States, I see no reason why we cannot do so. What we must not be is satellites or dependent on the interests and the lines of these powers. The Community decided against our interests not only in this position (wherein it acted as judge and executioner with an authority that no-one had given it), but also previously, when it harmed us with its protectionist policy. The Community has been our great adversary in the commercial area, closing the doors of its markets to our products, or coming out to compete on our traditional markets based on subsidies. So we know that the Community is not our friend. But we also know that the Community may need Latin America, and that will be the time to take advantage of certain elements (such as technology) that it can provide. We must use our purchasing power for the benefit of our strategic interests, something that we have not done up until now. For example, every bidding or direct purchase by the state agencies should be based on our political interests. We should not purchase from countries which are acting against us in the international forums.

[Question] How will the recent political events affect the people, and what will their results be?

[Answer] I have no crystal ball for learning what might happen. The fact is that none of this has had a good effect. The people are confused, concerned and worried, because they have just come from a tragic situation such as the end of our conflict in the Malvinas. The people's confidence must be restored, and confidence is restored with deeds, behavior and attitudes. I really believe that this incident did no good for the country's present situation.

[Question] Are those deeds and attitudes incumbent on the Armed Forces at the present time? In other words, do you think that the Navy and the Air Force should reconsider their position?

[Answer] The unity of the Armed Forces is necessary for a process of agreement and coinciding views with the entire civilian population, so as to lay the groundwork definitively for a stable democracy. If this is not achieved, we shall have given up belonging to the countries with a destiny of greatness.

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NAVY, AIR FORCE ATTITUDE CENSURED

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 15

[Article by Emilio Hardoy: "The Responsibility"]

[Text] It may be claimed that the circumstances which we are undergoing are the most serious that the country has known in recent decades. The most distressing part of it is that this same thing has been repeated, with reason, many times during that lengthy period, because each time we have fallen more and more.

If we analyze the situation that we have reached, the first thing we note is that the country, and when I say this I am referring to the entire country, and hence to rulers and ruled, Armed Forces and political parties, popular sectors and leading groups, including the Argentine "intelligentsia," still shows no sign of having fully realized the responsibility incumbent on all of us; particularly the Armed Forces, which appear to have accepted the military defeat that they suffered with a "light heart," and whose high commands are implicitly transferring and omitting any mention of the blame for what has happened, which no one in them will assume.

One cannot help but censure the attitude of the Navy and Air Force, whose representatives in the Military Junta, while continuing to command them, forget that, apart from the judgment that the professional performance given by them in the military action might deserve, they bear the inexcusable responsibility for having decided on the occupation of the Malvinas Islands, for the diplomatic failures experienced and for the unfortunate end of the adventure that was undertaken, which could and should have been foreseen and at least avoided while there was still time.

Moreover, contributing to giving the public the example of the establishment of a military government without the backing and participation of two of the three branches debilitates their future action when the country most needs them to govern it. This will not be forgotten by the tribunal of history when it issues its verdict on the era.

For their part, political groups of various types, including those set up in the so-called multiparty combination, do not seem to fully understand that it is necessary to encompass and consolidate the government that has been imposed on us, for the simple, decisive reason that there is no other, and that it is necessary to prevent division from spreading in the barracks and anarchy in the social realm.

The demonstration of organized violence that attempted to take over streets in the city of Buenos Aires a few days ago is proof of the dangers that threaten us.

The public must acquire an awareness of the seriousness of the situation without despairing on that account.

This is not the time for recriminations nor a rendering of accounts, which will inevitably come later on. There is an urgent need to curb the hyperinflation and to avoid bankruptcy, and to stop resorting to uncontrolled issuance and to authoritarian measures and those based on state control of the economy, with unfortunate experience both at home and abroad.

It has been rightfully claimed that people who do not think are marching toward their destruction. This is not the time for resentment, revenge, apathy, violence or demagogy; this is the time for responsibility.

2909

CSO: 3010/8135

BRIEFS

SUGAR PLANTATION SALE STORY CORRECTED--In our issue of Wednesday, June 9, 1982, there appeared a reported headed Plantations For Sale which made reference to the financial status of Vineyard Plantation in St. Philip. The story was published by us on information that we believed reliable, but we have ascertained and now recognise that our report was incorrect, and totally founded. We are glad to take the earliest opportunity of correcting our eerror and of expressing to the owners and all those connected with the said Plantation our regret for any distress or embarrassment caused to them by the original report. [Text] [Bridgetown THE NATION in English 24 Jun 82 p 1]

CS0: 3025/352

PARTICIPATION IN INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL CONFERENCE NOTED

PY112133 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--Adm Jose Albano de Aratanha, chief of staff of the Brazilian Navy announced yesterday that Brazil will participate in the Inter-American Naval Conference which will take place in Cartagena, Colombia during the second half of October.

He said: "The conference will be attended by representatives of Latin American nations and of the United States. It will therefore be a good opportunity to overcome the possible frictions in the hemisphere."

The admiral added that the change of U.S. Secretary of State could be a sign of renewal for U.S.-Latin American relations. He emphasized, however, that "the exchange between the U.S. and Brazilian navies is developing normally."

Regarding the International Affairs Bureau [Consultoria de Assuntos Internacionais] established by the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA) and entrusted to the diplomat Andre Guimaraes, Adm Jose Albano de Aratanha said that, contrary to what certain individuals had mistakenly claimed, the bureau was not established as a result of the war over the Malvinas.

"The study for the creation of the bureau began long before the South Atlantic conflict and the bureau is bound to be very useful not only as far as exports of military materiel are concerned, but also in connection with foreign policy."

The admiral also said that "the navy did not change its mind after the war, nor did it need the war to become aware of the need to renew its equipment."

"Brazil's naval policy would not change because of temporary factors. Therefore, there is no reason for changing courses of action or leadership strategies."

Jose Albano de Aratanha reported that [the joint Argentine-Brazilian] Operation Fraterno scheduled for this half of the year was postponed temporarily because of Argentina's problems, but that the Brazilian Navy will await a final answer from the Argentine Government.

VISA GRANTED TO CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA100437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jul (AFP)--A presidential palace source has confirmed here that the Costa Rican Government issued residence visas for 20 Cuban political prisoners whose release was negotiated by the Committee of Relatives of the 100.

The 20 prisoners are members of "Los Plantados" group, which opposes any negotiation with the Fidel Castro government. The group includes Ricardo Montero, one of the invaders of the Bay of Pigs; Andres Vargas Gomez, grandson of Cuban hero Maximo Gomez; Angel Prado, a poet; Carlos Estevez; and Eloy Guiterrez Menoyo.

Jorge Roblejo, president of the Committee of Relatives of the 100, explained that these 20 prisoners refused to be included on a list of 3,900 prisoners who have been released since 1978 as a result of efforts by the committee, a group of relatives of Cuban political prisoners who are seeking a dialogue with the Cuban Government.

"The Cuban Government is willing to pardon them if the Costa Rican Government grants them the visas," Roblejo explained yesterday.

According to official spokesmen, 600 other Cuban immigrants, who were granted visas by Rodrigo Carazo's government, will be received in Costa Rica but only "in transit"; they will have to deposit \$300 each as a guarantee and present departure tickets upon their arrival.

CSO: 3010/1867

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DESERTER--San Jose, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The authorities today identified a Nicaraguan Army officer who deserted yesterday and requested asylum in Costa Rica as Lt Edgar Sanchez Cabrera, 24. Public security spokesmen reported that the deserter was carrying a Soviet AK-47 rifle, which was immediately confiscated. [Text] [PA042113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Jul 82]

SOCIALIST PARTY CRISIS--The Costa Rican Socialist Party faced its first serious crisis today with the resignation of (Albino) and Mario Devandas, two of the party's top leaders. The two leaders, as well as 20 other prominent members, including Carmen Brenes, Vilma Herrera and Raul Alvarado, claim that today the party does not meet the political needs of any popular sector. They allege that the party has been a failure, primarily because of the ideological instability of some party leaders. The members who resigned will form a new Communist Party. [PA042107 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 82]

NEW SPANISH, BOLIVIAN AMBASSADORS--The Spanish and Bolivian governments have accredited Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba and Julia Uriona de Olmos as their respective ambassadors to Costa Rica. Meanwhile, it has been learned that Costa Rica will not have a diplomatic representation at the embassy level in Bolivia. [PA060334 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Jun 82 p 2A]

CSO: 3010/1876

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES CEMA MEETING

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

BUDAPEST, June 8 (PL). — The following is the speech given this afternoon by Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and of the Council of State of Cuba, at the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance:

Esteemed Prime Minister Lazar;

Esteemed Heads and Members of Delegations;

Esteemed Delegates from the CMEA Member Countries;

Comrades:

IT IS an honor to begin my address by conveying fraternal greetings from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the Cuban government and people to Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; you, esteemed Comrade Lazar; and the government of Hungary, the Hungarian people and the participants in this session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to express our pleasure on being once again in socialist Hungary, in this beautiful city, enjoying the hospitality of the Hungarian people, for which we are very grateful, and the splendid organization of this 36th session of the CMEA.

Our happiness on being here, the feeling of security provided by the strength of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the program of work we are about to discuss are not sufficient, however, to obscure the critical international situation, which may be seen in every aspect of world politics and economics and has reached its highest expression in the remote and small Malvinas Islands. There, British imperialism — with the overt collaboration of the imperialist government of the United States and the no less committed support of the member countries of the European Economic Community — has made it

clear that the imperialists' colonial schemes have no respect for international law, the peoples' rights or the opinions of the Latin American and Caribbean countries and the international community.

I must point out — as many other heads of delegation have already done this morning — that, rather than improving in the period under review, the international situation has become more dangerous and difficult in the last few months. Even though there are several threats to peace in different parts of the world, the main responsibility for the dangerous course taken by events doubtlessly falls on the militaristic, aggressive policy of the Reagan administration in the United States and its persistent efforts to impose unacceptable unilateral criteria on international security from a position of strength, seeking military predominance by stubbornly refusing to engage in negotiations; by promoting the dangerous arms race with huge military budgets and ominous weapons of mass destruction; and by wielding a "big stick" in its geographic area in order to impose a neocolonial order on Latin America, complete with the pillaging by the transnationals which this implies.

We reiterate our support for the socialist community's peace policy and our backing for the firm, sensible and permanent positions that Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, speaking on behalf of the Soviet Union, made clear in successive declarations that culminated with his proposals at the Congress of Soviet Komsomols and which constitute a valid option for peace in lieu of the dangerous course charted by Mr. Reagan.

The world economic scene, so closely related to the course of politics, also fails to offer us any grounds for feeling optimistic.

If we limited ourselves to reviewing the socialist community's economic possibilities and outlook, we would feel calm and confident, even though — as the Executive Committee's report, read by Comrade Marjai, pointed out (for which we are very grateful) — difficulties and delays would keep us from being completely satisfied. However, we would feel calm and confident on corroborating the basic soundness of the economies of the socialist community as a whole and of its member

countries in particular and the correctness of the course we have taken by mutual agreement to lead these economies to optimal economic, scientific and technical yields.

**THE CRISIS THAT PLAGUES THE
CAPITALIST WORLD IS, AS
EVERYBODY KNOWS, THE INEVITABLE
AND CYCLICAL RESULT OF ITS OWN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

Our socialist community is not alone, however, and it cannot live in isolation. Our responsibility is not limited to the hundreds of millions of men and women who are building socialism. It goes farther than that, to the hundreds of millions who are still living under capitalism and to the many other hundreds of millions who are victims of the most oppressive economic underdevelopment. It is also unquestionable that, due to relations that cannot be severed, the capitalist economy has a bearing on our socialist economies and on our possibilities and perspectives.

The crisis that plagues the capitalist world is, as everybody knows, the inevitable and cyclical result of its own economic and social structure. In this regard, the Reagan administration's policy of high interest rates, protectionism and elimination of the limited social gains that the U.S. working class had achieved after half a century of endless struggle has made this new crisis of capitalism even more acute and catastrophic and has driven the international financial system to the brink of disaster and bankruptcy.

The more than 28 million unemployed in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member countries and the close-to-10-percent unemployment rate in the United States itself constitute the clearest, most irrefutable proof of the failure of the capitalist economies. All this has harsh repercussions on the economic and social situation of the developing countries, the main direct and indirect victims of imperialism's acute crisis. The inequality of terms of trade is growing; the prices of their export commodities are experiencing a terrifying, continuous drop — which averaged 13 percent for farm produce and over 17 percent for minerals in 1981 — and high interest rates have increased their foreign debts, which already come to around 524 000 million dollars, making debt servicing well nigh impossible. Among the developing countries, the difference between the oil-producing countries with a superabundance of foreign exchange and the non-oil-producing countries, with impoverished economies, is beginning to disappear.

Barring a few exceptions, the oil-producing countries have also become net importers of capital and debtors to the capitalist financial system.

**WE MUST JOIN EFFORTS TO
REDUCE OUR TECHNOLOGICAL AND
FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY ON THE
WESTERN COUNTRIES**

Esteemed Comrade Chairman and comrades, this is the framework within which the CMEA member countries' political economy is developing. The study contained in the report submitted by the Executive Committee tells what is going well, what we should improve and what we should eliminate. We believe, however, that, while preparing to tackle our next important tasks, it is not enough — as we are doing now and have done in other CMEA meetings — for us to examine ways and means for contributing to the further development of our economies. We must also take full cognizance of the fact that, led by the government of the United States, which forces the other Western countries to join it — though not always with enthusiasm and sometimes only after great efforts — the imperialist countries are waging an overt, declared, hard-fought war in the economic field, especially as regards finances, to take advantage of the socialist economies' greater or lesser dependency on capitalist finance and trade in an attempt to cut socialism off from its markets; interrupt the flow of credits and loans; and, if possible, create difficult situations similar to those they succeeded in imposing through other means on the Polish economy. It is clear that we must confront this contingency that harms our economies to a greater or lesser extent — and do so firmly and realistically. We must join efforts to reduce our technological and financial dependency on the Western countries. The silent struggle has ceased to be an undeclared war and become an open, systematic one.

Therefore, esteemed Comrade Chairman and comrades, the Cuban delegation supports Comrade Baibakov's program for coordinating plans, noting with satisfaction that it includes the new forms and the new spirit of cooperation that we have been trying to achieve during the last few years. It would be senseless to try to establish a closed economic world of socialist countries completely divorced from the capitalist economies. Nevertheless, we must provide the socialist economy with a system of economic relations that will enable us to take advantage of every possibility and perspective that socialism offers, without having to depend on capitalism. This is why we place so much importance on the idea that was originally set forth by our Soviet com-

rades and reiterated here by Comrade Tikhonov in his important address, an idea that has caught on and will be discussed at length in the very near future: that the coordination of plans must be complemented by the compatibility of economic policies in general. We must

work out a socialist policy which includes the relations between the socialist countries and the developing countries which are growing more socialist-oriented. We cannot and must not be the inevitable victims of the consequences of the ever deeper crisis of capitalism.

We would like to stress our appreciation of the fact that the study on the future course of the socialist economies gives special and preferential attention to countries which — like Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba — are still hampered by considerable economic backwardness.

Allow me to refer briefly to the situation of the Cuban economy.

As you all know, 1981 and 1982 have been difficult, dangerous years for us. Reagan's aggressive policy on the international scene was mainly directed against Central America and the Caribbean and was expressed particularly sharply in U.S.-Cuban relations during that period. The Reagan administration, determined to keep the Central American and Caribbean countries from taking the course of democratic and social change to which they aspire and without which their independence and development would be impossible, is trying to hold Cuba — and, on the other side of the world, the Soviet Union — responsible for the tremendous social and political conflicts that are convulsing Central America.

Reagan and his associates — who claim the right to decide how the world should be organized and what Latin America should be like and who want Nicaragua and Grenada to return to their former unhappy situation — openly announce their decision to punish Cuba for what it is; for the historic influence exerted by the Cuban Revolution on neighboring countries; and for its solidarity with those seeking to do away with backwardness, poverty and semicolonial slavery in their countries. We were threatened with all kinds of things, including the military option, and we have had to improve our defense system considerably, with the generous, staunch help of the Soviet Union, so that those who seek to violate Cuba's sovereignty will pay a price they can ill afford.

As we prepared, along with the rest of our people, to defend our homeland's sovereignty and territory, we also said that no Latin American people needed to fear the power of our weapons, which were only for national defense.

As is known, we have initiated talks with the government of the United States, but all indications are that it prefers the path of threats, aggression and pressure against Cuba. Cuba will not yield to its demands.

It isn't just a case of political, diplomatic and military threats. There is also constant, systematic economic aggression. On reviewing our economic figures for 1981, we are very

satisfied, because we achieved 12-percent growth in our Gross Social Product, material production increased by 11.7 percent, industrial production by 12 percent and agricultural production by 9 percent. Labor productivity rose by 10 percent. A number of favorable factors — including the high price of sugar during part of 1980 — enabled us to import more technical and material goods from the capitalist world in 1981. Our national economy functioned in an integral manner during 1981, and we benefited from organizational improvements, greater efficiency and the implementation of the Economic Planning and Management System, which is based on a serious but flexible use of the cost accounting system.

We should have no illusions, however. 1982 will be a difficult year for the Cuban economy, and so will the subsequent ones. The big drop in the prices of the commodities exported by underdeveloped nations also affects sugar, which now stands at less than eight cents a pound! or two or three cents at 1950 prices.

There is more to it than that, however. As we have already indicated, a small, secondary but yet significant part of the Cuban economy is still dependent on our relations with the capitalist area, from which we must purchase those raw materials, foodstuffs and medicines that we can't get from the socialist countries. We have a debt level that would be tolerable in a situation of normal financial relations, but the U.S. imperialists are determined to undermine our financial relations with the Western world. They keep sniping at our trade, trying to halt nickel exports to the capitalist world, obstructing our exports of other items and trying vainly to hamper our sugar exports to the capitalist area.

In the financial field, they have pressured key financial centers to restrict loans to Cuba, cancel short-term deposits and otherwise reduce our financial resources.

Since Cuba is determined to meet its financial commitments at all costs, we have been forced to cut back drastically in our import programs, which will have an adverse effect on our productive capacity, since capitalist products play a small but essential role in the production processes in some of our factories and economic sectors.

We can assure you, brothers from the other CMEA states and developing countries who are attending this 36th session, that Cuba will never yield but will stand firm in both economic matters and national defense.

As Comrade Fidel Castro said in response to Reagan's cynical proposal that Cuba should change the course of its history, renounce its treasured friendship with the Soviet Union and move to the West, Cuba will neither sell out nor yield.

Thank you.

LAW PROFESSOR VEGA REVIEWS 1979 PENAL CODE

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in English Jan-Dec 81, pp 205-209

[Article by Dr. Juan Vega Vega]

[Text]

This analysis by a Law School professor of the University of Havana reviews the most important changes set forth in the Penal Code of the Republic of Cuba, which went into effect in 1979.

Chapter I deals with the new Code's provisions concerning the applicability of criminal law in terms of time and space, based on the 1976 Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, which provides, among other basic guarantees, that the criminal laws most favorable to the person indicted or sentenced are retroactive.

The writer finds the present Cuban Penal Code to be similar to criminal law in other socialist countries.

Concerning the extraterritorial application of the Cuban Penal Code, Dr. Vega Vega discusses the possibility of a general Penal Code for the socialist countries, to deal with so-called international crime. He compares the territorial limitations of the old Social Defense Code with the revolutionary boldness of Cuba's new Penal Code, which embraces lofty universal principles of world justice.

Chapter II examines the concept of crime and its definition in the Cuban Penal Code and in those of several other socialist countries.

The author criticizes categorization as a formal concept removed from life, which makes the bourgeois idea of crime dehumanized and unreal.

After analyzing this bourgeois concept and its consequences, Dr. Vega Vega examines socialist definitions of crime, beginning with the Soviet Union. He notes the principle of considering actions that pose no threat to society as insignificant, which has always been one of the basic tenets of Soviet criminal law. He examines the definitions of crime that appear in the Penal Codes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, showing socialist law's general tendency to reject the abstract scheme of categorization without individual evaluation and the formal concept of crime developed by bourgeois specialists over such a long period of time, arguing that it is not enough for the conduct to be categorized by law as illegal and punishable; it must also pose enough danger to warrant punishment. He then analyzes the socialist definition of crime as set forth in the 1979 Cuban Penal Code.

In defining crime in this new way, it was necessary to use administrative means to control conduct that appeared in the old Code under the name of contraventions. For this purpose, Legislative Decree 27, October 1979, was promulgated.

After analyzing the content of that Legislative Decree, Dr. Vega Vega refers to Legislative Decree 25, of May 30, 1979, which was also designed to fill the breach caused by the elimination of penal sentences for such infringements as traffic violations.

Later on in this same chapter, Dr. Vega Vega notes the relationship between the disciplinary system used in the work place and the penal disciplinary system, and concludes that other, nonpenal disciplinary forms should be established, developed and perfected.

Chapter III compares guilt and manifest crime as expressed in the new and old Cuban Codes and in the penal codes of other socialist countries.

Dr. Vega Vega believes that the concept of guilt set forth in criminal law has been most ingeniously complicated by bourgeois writers and that socialist penal science has simplified it and made it more intelligible to everyone.

He refers to and comments on the legislation dealing with this in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Hungary and the GDR.

He then discusses and criticizes the regulation of intent and negligence in Cuba's old Social Defense Code and documents the 1979 Code's simplification and rationalization of guilt, which eliminates the concept of unpremeditated crime implicit in the old Code.

After tracing the history of the concept of crime and bourgeois positions regarding it, Dr. Vega Vega contrasts the controls for repeated offenses established by the new Code, with those of the old Social Defense Code; goes more deeply into the new regulations in this regard; and states that this concept is generally absent from socialist criminal law except for the Penal Code of the Polish People's Republic. He then discusses the problem of criminal flaws, pointing out that the author of the old Social Defense Code has stated that this Code contained the first legislation on this subject. Dr. Vega Vega criticizes this legislation and then comments on the articles in the new Cuban Penal Code that admit preparatory, tentative acts as punishable conduct.

Dr. Vega Vega then refers to impossible crimes, analyzing their inclusion in both the old Code and the 1979 Penal Code, winding up with an explanation of the new Code's provisions regarding the time and place of the criminal action.

Chapter IV analyzes regulations concerning the active agent in a crime and the forms of his activity. The writer explains that, before penal law existed, any animal, person or thing could be considered a possible active agent. As penal law was humanized, these concepts evolved until the bourgeoisie, in a clear move toward dehumanization, decided to consider criminals as abstract juridical entities, ignoring the specific human beings who faced the court.

Dr. Vega Vega then goes on to deal with penal responsibility of juridical persons a problem cunningly created by bourgeois specialists in criminal law. The concept that juridical persons may be criminally responsible violates the essence of culpability.

The writer presents criticisms that have been made of the doctrine of the criminal responsibility of juridical persons, which the 1979 Cuban Penal Code rejects — in contrast to the provisions on this question included in the old Social Defense Code.

The writer explains that, according to the new Cuban Code, the active agent in a crime can only be an individual who has reached a certain age — that is, only natural persons can be active agents in a crime.

Dr. Vega Vega then explains the relationship that should exist between criminology and criminal law in this regard, pointing out that the fixing of an age limit for crime was the first great humanization in this branch of law. The exclusion of children up to 16 years old as possible active agents in a crime makes legislation for minors a necessity, and this is now under study.

Finally, the writer examines the absurd solution that the old Social Defense Code provided for the responsibility of minors.

In Chapter V, Dr. Vega Vega studies exemptions from criminal responsibility and the circumstances that influence the fitness of the penalty, explaining how the new Cuban Penal Code has simplified exemptions, reduced their number and remedied certain technical deficiencies that were repeatedly pointed out during the long period in which the Social Defense Code remained in force.

The number of exemptions was reduced from 13 to only 6 in the new Code, eliminating those that were related to conditions in an exploitative society and combining others. The only completely new exemption in the present Code is that concerning an undeniable error of fact.

The writer compares each of the exemptions in the new Code with those in the former Code.

Dr. Vega Vega then goes on to discuss the nine extenuating circumstances

included in the 1979 Cuban Code (reduced from 21 in the old Code, thus simplifying matters). Each extenuating circumstance in the present Code is discussed, and the reason why the others were not included are given.

Finally, in this chapter, the writer examines the circumstances of aggravated criminal liability in the new Code — 15 instead of the Social Defense Code's 42 — a reduction made for technical reasons or because some of those in the old SDC are not applicable to the current socioeconomic situation in Cuba.

Chapter VI reviews the penalties applied under the Social Defense Code, in line with statements by its main author. The bourgeoisie disguised the existence of penalties in a class society as a means for defending exploitation — which is why the SDC didn't define the purposes of punishment.

The new Cuban Penal Code, however, specifically states the purpose of penalties: to guide the court in finding the best solution for each case.

The SDC had mine sentences the courts could choose from in dealing with criminal conduct.

Dr. Vega Vega compares these with the penalties set forth in the new Code, paying special attention to the limitation of freedom or privation of freedom, as it is sometimes called.

He then discusses the old and new Codes' approach in making the punishment fit the crime, explaining how attitudes toward this have evolved and analyzing the specific rules for fitness established by the 1979 Code.

Finally, the writer refers to concurrent sentences, applied to someone convicted of having committed two or more crimes for which sentence has not yet been set and no other legal measures are applicable; he notes that concurrent sentences should also apply to those sentenced for a previous crime who have either not begun to serve sentence or are serving it at the time of their new trial.

In Chapter VII, Dr. Vega Vega studies what he calls "the disappearance of penalties", grouping various institutions of criminal law that respond to the demands of reality and which, in practice, mean the elimination of penalties for crimes committed. These institutions have arisen during different periods of penal science in response to needs that were also different; they have even had different names and regulations in the penal codes.

The writer divides these institutions into two categories: those that stem from the existence and acknowledgment of criminal liability and those that assume the elimination of not only the penalty but also criminal liability.

Dr. Vega Vega then goes on to examine each of these institutions that are included in the old Social Defense Code and the 1979 Code.

In the first place, conditional remission is an old institution that has appeared under various names as a device for separating someone who has committed a fairly minor crime from the danger that incarceration implies as a school for crime.

The author then deals with parole, criticizing the way in which the SDC regulated it and praising its regulation under the new Code, with a few notes on experiences in other countries and on the doctrine of parole.

The author examines amnesty and pardon as currently applied in our country and the differences that exist between the present and the old Code, rejecting both the death of the prisoner and completion of sentence as reasons for the disappearance of the penalty.

Dr. Vega Vega then treats prescription as a cause for the disappearance of penalties comparing its regulation in the old and the new Codes.

He refers to the existence of *personal* offenses in the 1979 Code and concludes with an account of another device for the disappearance of penalties in our country: deportation before the prisoner's sentence has been served in full.

Chapter VIII is devoted to a study of civil liability for having committed a crime, but the explanations touch on extracontractual liability and even on the institution known in the Soviet Union as material liability.

Dr. Vega Vega begins with an account of compensation for damages and injury to persons or things, explaining the bourgeois argument about whether or not a civilian court should always determine compensation.

He refers to the emergence of a third concept of compensation for damages and injury that the socialist countries have applied — that of material responsibility — and explains the conditions that first led to its application (in 1930) in the Soviet Union.

He examines the old Social Defense Code's laws on civilian liability for crimes and criticizes them.

He examines similar controls in the 1979 Penal Code and analyzes the solution set forth in the Spanish Civil Code that is still in force in our country — which, though adhering to the subjective doctrine, also covers some cases of objective liability.

He traces the evolution of material liability in the USSR, with the Penal Code of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic's civilian liability for crimes.

He analyzes the Regulation on Workers' Material Liability for Damage to Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations, approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in a decree issued July 13, 1976, and notes that material liability for the assets of the kolkhozy and cooperatives is included in the statutes of the cooperative or kolkhozy.

The author then touches on a very important matter: in the Soviet Union, when the amount of liability for damage or injury is determined by the court and or involves material liability, it is based on the worker's income — since, in a society of workers, any decision concerning economic liability should respect the principle of protecting income earned by labor, which is the only income that accrues to the members of a socialist society.

Finally, Dr. Vega Vega concludes that the institution of material liability can be applied in our juridical system.

Chapter IX is a study of the concept of threat or "state danger" (the danger the individual represents for society), which has been applied in our country ever since the Social Defense Code went into effect. The author explains the history of this institution and evaluates it as a victory of penal science. He analyzes the criticisms that have been made of it and then explains the 12 instances of risk included in the SDC.

Dr. Vega Vega goes on to an extensive analysis of the penal codes of the European socialist countries: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, showing that, while these codes do not fully recognize the concept of a pre-criminal state of danger, they authorize certain measures of security and include penal standards that actually constitute genuine indices of risk.

The author then analyzes the regulations concerning the state of danger included in Cuba's 1979 Penal Code. He goes on to discuss the new institution of "official warning" included in the 1979 Code, that is closely related to the state of danger. This is a warning given individuals "who are in danger of reaching a state of danger" and whose conduct (in relation to a certain social medium or certain persons) might lead to crime and, therefore, constitutes "a pre-indication of danger".

Chapter X, the final one, deals with security measures. The author analyzes the sociological phenomenon these measures are designed to counteract. Security measures emerged during the last century, but there is no doubt that certain European countries used some of these measures as early as the 16th century. The author analyzes three successive phases of the legislative movement that made security measures a part of positive law.


Then, as a matter still under discussion, he raises the difference between security measures and legal penalties, both from the theoretical or purely scientific point of view and from the practical point of view. He then examines the security measures contained in the old Social Defense Code —which fill an entire volume— and criticizes them.

This chapter includes a study of the security measures included in Cuba's 1979 Penal Code, which fully accepts the institution of a state of danger and devotes Chapter III of Title XI in Book I to security measures. In conclusion, the author analyzes the procedures for applying the security measures contained in Cuban legislation.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 13 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]



IN RESPONSE to an invitation from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Samora Moisés Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba May 24-28, 1982, heading a Mozambican Party and government delegation.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited Havana and the Isle of Youth where they met with Mozambican students.

Everywhere they went they were given a warm welcome by the Cuban people.

The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba presented Comrade Samora Moisés Machel with the José Martí National Order in recognition of his struggle for his people's liberation, his firm and consistent anti-imperialist stand and his valuable contribution to the national construction of his country.

The distinguished visitor laid a wreath at the monument honoring National Hero José Martí, who symbolizes the long and glorious struggle of the Cuban people for national independence.

The Cuban people gave the Mozambican delegation a warm and friendly welcome expressive of the close ties of friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Mozambique.

The delegations of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique held official talks which were directed respectively by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and by Comrade Samora Moisés Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They were held in a frank and open atmosphere and were characterized by a total identity of views.

The other members of the Cuban delegation included members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party Juan Almeida Bosque, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Arnaldo Milán and Jorge Risquet; Jesús Montané Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat and head of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; and Central Committee members Minister of Education José R. Fernández, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Minister-President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Héctor Rodríguez Llompart and Deputy

Minister of the Interior Division General José Abrantes.

Ernesto Escobar, deputy chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; Martín Mora, Cuban ambassador in Mozambique; Neuris Vernier, of the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; and Arquímedes Columbié, director of Sub-Saharan Africa of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, were also present at the talks.

Other members of the Mozambican delegation included Joaquín A. Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, secretary of the Central Committee of FRELIMO in charge of international relations and foreign minister; Colonel Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of agriculture; Rui Loussa, minister for postal service, telecommunications and civil aviation and chairman of the Mozambique-Cuba economic co-operation commission; Major General Salesio Teodoro, deputy minister for security; Colonel Mateus Oscar Khida, head of the military staff; Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Honwana, special assistant to the president of the republic; Muradali Mamadhussen, secretary of the president; Mussagy Daude Jeichande, ambassador in charge of international organizations and conferences of the Foreign Ministry; Elisabete Sequeira, director of international relations of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Francisco Pereira, national director for the economy, public works and housing; Luis Pereira, director of planning at the Ministry of Agriculture; Isaac Tovela, assistant to the president; and Belinde Comex, head of technical assistance in international cooperation.

During the talks the current state of bilateral relations was discussed in detail and it was decided to continue strengthening the close and indestructible friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Mozambique and increase cooperation between the Parties and governments of both countries in the framework of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

Both sides reaffirmed the view that scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism are the basic principles that govern their respective revolutionary processes.

In the framework of bilateral relations the importance of developing cooperation between the Communist Party of Cuba and the FRELIMO Party was stressed in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between our peoples and governments.

Both sides advocated strengthening relations between youth, mass, social and other organizations in the two countries in order to facilitate greater mutual understanding of the life, work and advances in the construction of a new society.

The two sides considered the positive atmosphere of cooperation existing between their countries in all fields and reaffirmed their willingness to continue working to strengthen such cooperation in accord with the principles of proletarian internationalism in line with the interests of both peoples. They stressed the important role played by the Joint Intergovernmental Cooperation Commission towards this end.

The Mozambican delegation underlined the historic importance of the Cuban Revolution for the international revolutionary movement, especially the example and inspiration which it constitutes for peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The Mozambicans expressed satisfaction over the successes scored by the Cuban people in the consolidation of revolutionary power and their conviction that Cuba will obtain new and greater gains in the construction of socialism, in spite of the threats and pressure unleashed

against it by U.S. imperialism in its vain efforts to destroy the Cuban Revolution because of Cuba's staunch revolutionary practice in the peoples' national liberation struggle.

The Mozambican delegation reiterated its support for and solidarity with the firm determination of the Cuban people against these new threats. It denounced and demanded an immediate end to the more than 20-year-old criminal economic blockade imposed by the U.S. government and to the pressure that the United States is exerting in other countries to obstruct the development of their financial and trade ties with Cuba. It also advocated the immediate return of the territory of the Guantánamo naval base which the United States illegally occupies.

The Mozambican side hailed the determination of the Cuban people to resist and overcome the threats and aggression of U.S. imperialism and expressed its conviction that, just as has happened previously, these efforts will fail thanks to the unshakable determination of the Cuban people to struggle in defense of their right to build a new socialist society.

The Mozambican side stressed the role played by Cuban internationalists in the great task of national reconstruction and the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique, which clearly shows the Cuban people's proletarian internationalism.

The Cuban delegation emphasized the Mozambican people's heroic and tenacious struggle for the consolidation of their independence and for their intransigent defense of their national sovereignty led by the FRELIMO Party and its president, Comrade Samora Moisés Machel, and the achievements made in building a socialist society in keeping with the plans established at the 3rd Congress of FRELIMO.

The Cuban side expressed full solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique which is victimized by constant acts of sabotage and subversion by mercenaries and bandit groups protected and supported by the Pretoria regime and U.S. imperialism.

The Cuban delegation praised the active role played by Mozambique in the ranks of the Front Line states and keenly appreciated the Mozambican people's internationalism.

On reviewing the international situation both sides agreed that U.S. imperialism is to blame for the heightened tensions and dangers threatening world peace through its implementation of an extremely aggressive policy in all corners of the earth, especially Central America, the Caribbean and southern Africa.

Cuba and Mozambique feel that the peoples' struggle for total independence is one of the main features of our era which is logically and constantly opposed by all reactionary and backward forces headed by U.S. imperialism. In this context both sides stressed the great importance of action among socialist and progressive countries and other democratic forces in the world to support national liberation movements.

Both delegations reiterated their denouncement of the South African racist regime for its systematic attacks on the People's Republic of Angola, which violate its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and called for the immediate withdrawal of South African forces occupying part of Angolan territory. They also denounced the open support given by U.S. imperialism to Angolan counter-revolutionary bands.

Cuba and Mozambique feel that the complicity of imperialist powers headed by U.S. imperialism permits the apartheid regime's racist policy of oppression and aggression to continue in South Africa and Namibia.

They feel that the growing hostility of the South

African regime toward the independent states of the region reflects the imperialists' aggressive stand on a world scale.

Both sides feel the international community is duty bound to denounce such conduct aimed at continuing the oppression of the Namibian and South African peoples and obstructing the independent African states of the region from developing by increasing their dependency on South Africa. They also reaffirmed their firm and total support for SWAPO and the ANC as the only legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The delegations of Cuba and Mozambique denounced the maneuvers by the Pretoria regime which, with the complicity of the U.S. imperialists, tries to prevent the Namibian people's real independence. Both sides reaffirmed their support for all of SWAPO's proposals and its determination to continue and intensify the armed struggle as the main route open to the Namibian people to achieve their national goals.

In this context both sides demanded strict fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia which would lead to an independent government and the withdrawal of South African occupation forces to the other side of the Orange River.

The Cuban side expressed its appreciation to the Front Line states for the dedicated contribution and support they consistently give to the liberation movements and peoples of southern Africa.

The Cuban delegation hailed the results of the Front Line states' last summit meeting held in Maputo March 6-7. It feels that the conclusions reached there constitute a historical event in the struggle of the region's peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and denounced the undeclared war which imperialism carries out against the Front Line states by way of the Pretoria regime.

The Cuban side resolutely supported the most recent meeting of the Front Line states' foreign ministers, held in Dar Es Salaam on May 4, where the initiative to call a conference of all parties concerned in the conflict was expressed.

The Cuban and Mozambican delegations denounced the complicity between U.S. imperialism, NATO and the racists in the military sphere, and warned of the danger that providing the South African regime with nuclear arms represents to peace and world security.

On analyzing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, both delegations considered that a series of important political and revolutionary changes are taking place in the continent.

Both sides concurred that the main danger for peace in Central America and the Caribbean is found in the present U.S. administration's aggressive policy, and they expressed their concern over the dangers threatening the victorious peoples' Revolutions in Nicaragua and Grenada. The two delegations reiterated their militant solidarity with the peoples of those countries and appealed to the international community to give greater support to those Revolutions.

Both sides hailed Mexican President José López Portillo's peace proposals, which reflect the Nicaraguan people's right to maintain their independence and their defense of their sovereignty, and support a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict with the participation of the revolutionary forces of that country, represented by their vanguards, the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Both sides denounced the U.S. imperialists' threats,

pressure and military maneuvers that attempt to intimidate the Central American and Caribbean countries and block the area's revolutionary processes.

Both sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the Malvinas situation and reiterated the position contained in the Final Declaration of the 6th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September 1979.

They acknowledged the Central American and Caribbean democratic forces and governments for their position in defense of independence and autonomy in the face of U.S. domination and reiterated their solidarity and support for the peoples of Chile, Puerto Rico and El Salvador and other peoples struggling against fascism and imperialist domination.

The Cuban and Mozambican delegations reaffirmed their support for the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, led by the POLISARIO Front, and hailed its great political, diplomatic and military victories which culminated in its admission to the OAU as its 51st member. At the same time, they condemned the Kingdom of Morocco's delaying tactics that attempt to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Saharawi territory.

On examining the complex situation in the Middle East, the Cuban and Mozambican delegations expressed their deep concern over the events developing in that area, which constitute a real threat to the region's security, peace and stability.

Both sides reaffirmed their conviction that only through Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the full recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate and inalienable rights — which include the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their only and genuine representative — can a just, stable and lasting peace be achieved in that convulsed region of the world. In this regard, they denounced all agreements made concerning this question without the PLO's consent and condemned Israel's systematic attacks on the Arab people and their aggressive war preparations designed to exterminate the Palestinian people. They also strongly denounced Israel's continuous attacks on Lebanon and the illegal annexation of Syria's Golan Heights as a flagrant violation of the most elemental principles of international law.

Both delegations denounced the maneuvers and threats by the forces of reaction and imperialism against the reestablishment of peace in the Horn of Africa, which are contrary to the interests of the continent's peoples and the OAU Charter. Both delegations also acknowledged the important role played by the OAU supporting the African peoples' struggle for national liberation and their defense of the sovereignty of the continent's independent countries.

Both sides energetically denounced the presence of imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean region, especially the militarization and deployment of nuclear arms at the U.S. base on Diego Garcia Island, which constitutes a threat to the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in that area. The two delegations called for the dismantling and total destruction of all foreign bases in this region, and they supported those countries' legitimate aspirations to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Cuba and Mozambique expressed deep concern over the prolonged armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the negative consequences for those peoples and the dangers the conflict represents to peace and security in that region and the world as a whole.

The Cuban and Mozambican delegations reiterated

their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchea, and hailed those countries' efforts to create a climate of peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Both sides reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's struggle for peaceful reunification without foreign interference.

Both sides reiterated their support for the East Timor people in their just and heroic struggle for self-determination and against the foreign occupation to which they are being subjected, and called for the implementation of the pertinent UN Security Council's and UN General Assembly's resolutions on that question along with the recommendations issued by the 6th Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in September 1979.

Cuba and Mozambique denounced the serious danger to world peace represented by the U.S. administration's warmongering, adventurist policy. The United States is trying to prop up its hegemony, which has been undermined by the peoples' victories and by its own internal crises, through its policy of imposition, blackmail and threats thus contributing to the international situation's deterioration. The delegations denounced the arms race unleashed by imperialism which includes the production of new mass-extinction weapons such as the neutron bomb; the proliferation of military bases; the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe; the strengthening of its links and alliances with the most repressive, most reactionary regimes in the world; and its unacceptable intent to use force to stop the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

Both sides considered that the achievements in the construction of socialism obtained by the peoples of the socialist community, especially of the USSR, contribute to decreasing tension and, at the same time, frustrate imperialism's adventurist schemes. These, added to the new victories scored by the national liberation movement and the workers' and world revolutionary movement, doubtlessly helps tilt the balance of forces in favor of peace, progress and socialism on a worldwide scale. They hailed the powerful mass movement calling for peace and an end to the arms race that has been developing in Europe and that has begun to make its presence felt in the United States itself.

Both sides expressed their concern over the dramatic consequences of the rapid worsening of the world economic situation for the underdeveloped countries which intensifies the criminal inequality existing between developed and underdeveloped countries. The terrible situation of the underdeveloped world is a source of tension and social conflict which can only be solved by a new

economic order that promotes integral and harmonious development of the peoples. Both sides reiterated the view that this is the only way to assure stable and lasting peace.

Both delegations stressed the historic importance of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the influential role it plays in the international arena, reiterating their determination to work for the implementation of the Final Declaration and the resolutions adopted at the 6th Summit Conference of Heads of State. They noted that the intense activity of the Movement during the last few years is clear proof of the relentless advance of the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, to eliminate the current economic and social inequality prevailing in the world and to obtain a more just international economic order.

Both sides expressed their determination to contribute to the success of the upcoming meetings convened by the Movement, especially the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana and the 7th Summit Conference to be held in Baghdad.

The delegation from Mozambique took advantage of the opportunity to hail the role of Cuba as chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its contribution to the strengthening and unity of action of the member states.

The Cuban and Mozambican delegations congratulated each other for the results of the visit and for the fraternal climate in which the talks were held. They felt the visit had been an important contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal relations linking the peoples, Parties and governments of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and to the reinforcing of the broad and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

On behalf of the Mozambican delegation Comrade Samora Moisés Machel expressed sincere appreciation to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban government and people for the warm and fraternal welcome they had been given during their stay in Cuba.

The president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique extended an invitation to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date will be set at a later time.

CONTAINER CARGO SHIPPING ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Feb 82 pp 14-17

[Article by Pedro Morales]

[Text] What is unit load? It might seem an easy question to answer, but mention of the historic background is almost required for a full understanding of the matter.

For many years merchandise was handled and shipped without taking into account the concept of group. Cases of sugar, dried cod or leaf tobacco, to cite just a few items, were shipped individually. This method of transporting merchandise was not, of course, economical.

In the 1940's and 1950's it became necessary to ship large amounts of merchandise. The experience gained during this period and afterwards led to improvements in methods of transporting merchandise, and thus unit load was born. Therefore, the answer to the question at the outset of this article might be: a set of similar or different products grouped together in a single load that can be handled from the point of origin to the consumer via the appropriate equipment.

There are many advantages to the unit load system: considerable cost savings, greater speed, better utilization of equipment and space, reducing risks of damage to merchandise, optimum identification of products, less tiring and unpleasant handling operations. Quite a few, right?

A great many elements are obviously necessary in a unit load system: proper organization of the system, the appropriate facilities, suitable containers and specially designed warehouses.

We all know what fishing was like in Cuba before the revolution. It could be described in two words: small industry. The stowage, processing and warehousing of fish were all the same. What is more, there were only a few freezing plants. We also know about the explosive growth of our industry starting in 1959. The traditional and by that time anachronistic methods of handling seafood were replaced, and over a period of just a few years new handling techniques were introduced, both on board ships, in port and in consumer distributing.

Ships were outfitted with appropriate cargo containers and the most practical freezing systems; unloading facilities were improved at ports; fleets of refrigeration trucks were put on line. Not all of this happened at once, of course. It took place over time and in accordance with the country's economic potential.

The transport of merchandise is not something static, however. Newer, more practical and more economical methods are developed every day. The Committee for Unit Load was set up in Cuba in 1972 to introduce and adapt to our country the new international techniques that were part of the finest systems used in the developed countries. The MIP [Ministry of the Fishing Industry] joined the committee shortly thereafter, and its first move was a comprehensive study of the country's potential for distributing and marketing frozen fish.

In late 1975, specialists from several MIP enterprises, including the Cuban Fishing Fleet, the Wholesale Distribution Enterprise and the Caribbean Export Enterprise (CARIBEX), drew up a working plan based on our industry's own needs.

The optimization of the frozen fish process entails a unitizing of the transportation chain, including transshipment on the high seas, moving the product to port, storing it in warehouses, rationalizing the refrigerated transport and other aspects.

Much progress has been made in this regard. Our readers have surely read more than one article on our freezing plants, on board fish processing, loading and unloading systems and fish transportation. Yet we could also say that much remains to be done...The MIP's Unit Load Committee has a wide range of very important tasks ahead of it, in connection, for example, with the palletizing and mechanization of cargo in warehouses, the unitizing of cargo shipments, the provisioning of processing vessels, the enhancement of equipment and improvements in the system of returning containers...It is currently working on solutions. To this end it has the cooperation of various MIP enterprises, for example, the Department of Containers and Packaging of the Fish Products Development Center, which is researching ways to improve the current method of packaging frozen fish, mainly cardboard boxes, which as we all know, deteriorate quickly during handling.

What tasks is our ministry's unit load task force undertaking today? Quite a few, of course.

Every day, for example, it establishes new ties with the pertinent enterprises, conducts the appropriate technical studies, gathers all sorts of visual and written information and proposes the best techniques for handling merchandise. The gains can be seen on the ships, in the freezing plants, in the handling system...In a word, the transportation of products from the sea will be more efficient and more economical every day. And the purpose of all of this, naturally, is to optimize this important industry.

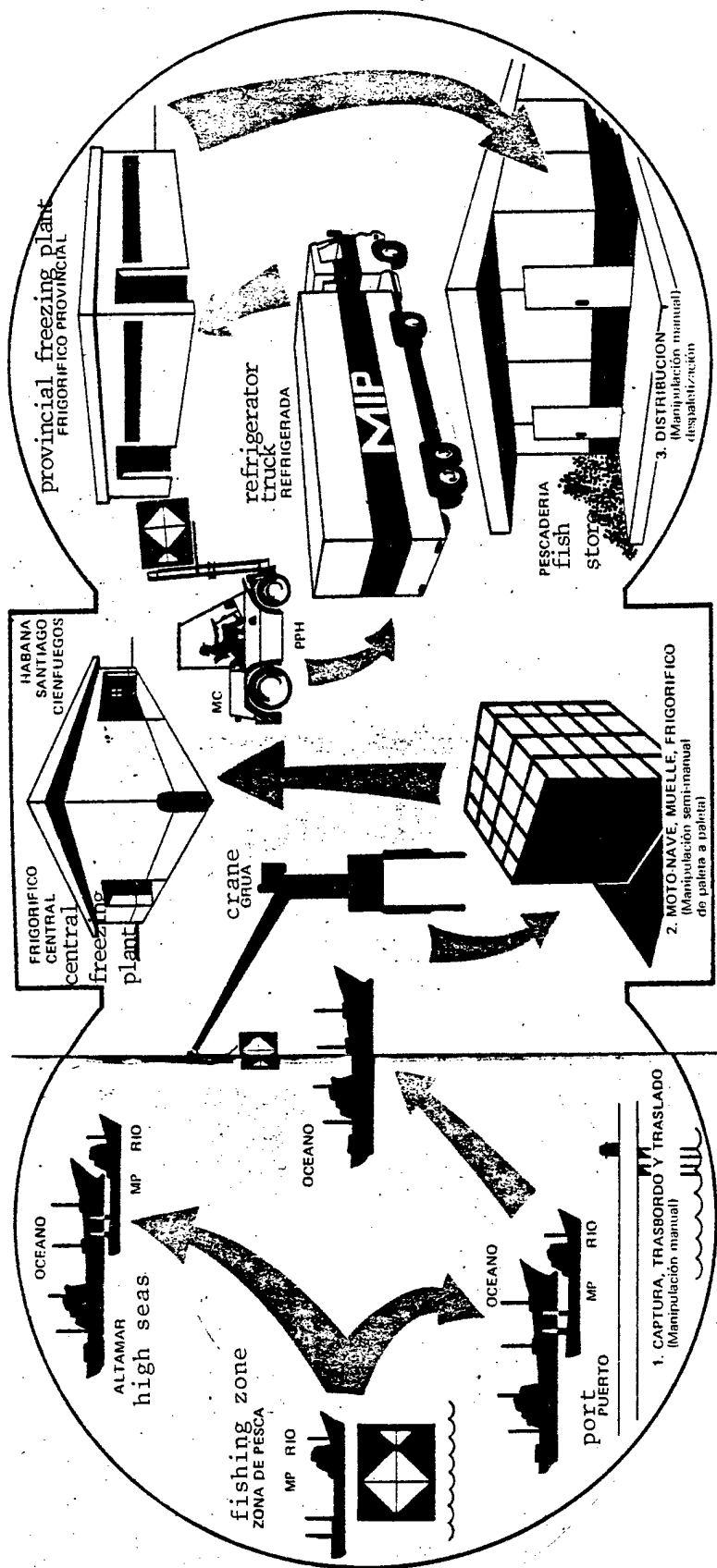


Diagram of the Main Stages in Product Handling

Key:

1. Catch, transshipment and transfer to port (manual handling)
2. Motor ship, wharf, freezing plant (semimanual handling from pallet to pallet)
3. Distribution (manual handling, removal from pallets)

REPORTAGE ON CIENFUEGOS CEMENT PLANT DEVELOPMENTS

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Aldo Isidron Del Valle]

[Text]

AT THE Karl Marx cement factory in Guabairo, around 10 kilometers from Cienfuegos (which is 336 kilometers southeast of Havana), a group of men are hard at work at the loading platform where a conveyor belt delivers bagged cement. Their expertise has increased labor productivity and has cut down on the time spent in port by the ship which transports this vital construction material.

The factory cost 192 million pesos and it was built with the help of the German Democratic Republic. When it reaches peak capacity it will turn out twice the cement made in Cuba before the victory of the Revolution.

The workers' brigade mentioned above was determined the most exemplary last year when it surpassed its goal by 9 percent. It is responsible for several tasks leading to the delivery of cement to foreign buyers. This year it is keeping up the pace of its hard, complex job "so the trucks won't have to wait for us and that there'll always be trucks loaded with cement in port so our delivery schedule won't be affected," said young vanguard worker José Marrero.

Marrero, a machine operator and the National Youth Vanguard in the construction field, recalled that "The construction of this factory was a shock task for the Young Communist League and now it is a factory of young people because the average age of the workers is 27...."

At the recently concluded 4th Congress of the Young Communist League, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro acknowledged the new initiatives that young people had come up with in recent years like the shock tasks and, in particular, he mentioned the construction of the cement factories in Artemisa, in the western part of the country and in Cienfuegos.

Fidel said, "I talked with them [the workers] on more than one occasion and I learned that there were brigades of young people that worked as many as 14 and sometimes 15 hours at a stretch; that after they finished their normal work shifts they pledged to carry out certain other tasks. Their work was not easy. They tackled serious goals calling for great efforts day and night, and I remember how much they contributed to the construction of those plants...."

The young revolutionaries, the technicians and skilled workers at the two-year-old Guabairo factory have a difficult production goal for this year which will have an impact on the economy: 835 000 tons of Portland P-830 cement — an amount equal to that turned out in 1980 and 1981, when the factory's three production lines started producing: the first line started in February 1980, the second in September of the same year and the third in July 1981 which was celebrated along with the anniversary of the heroic attack on the Moncada Garrison.

A factory of this kind with the most modern equipment takes five years before all the adjustments are made and it is functioning at peak capacity. The Cuban technicians with the help of their German counterparts are off to a fine start in managing the production of the factory. In March of this year the workers broke the monthly record when they produced 73 181 tons of cement, not to mention their saving 3700 tons of fuel.

If there is no problem with the supplies of iron (which comes from Moa on the north coast of eastern Cuba) and of gypsum (which comes from Punta Alegre in the northern part of Ciego de Avila), two very important materials in the manufacture of cement, "We will come out victorious in this important battle," according to the administrative, technical and political leadership at the factory.

After touring different sections of the factory and talking to some of the workers, we learned that in the last few months there had been some technical problems related to saving on fuel and electricity. We also learned that the quality of their finished product is better than expected and that they won the World Federation of Trade Unions' special emulation banner at the Federation's 10th Congress held in Cuba this year.

Of the factory's 1200 workers, 204 are members of the Party and 210 belong to the Young Communist League. A total of 224 young people were trained in the GDR to work in the factory.

Each of the three lines of the factory has an annual capacity of 550 000 tons. The factory makes use of the limestone quarries located about 2 kilometers away, since limestone is a key component in cement manufacture.

Workers are proud to join Fidel in his saying that since its opening the Karl Marx factory has been an example and symbol of proletarian internationalism.

CSO: 3020/144

SOTO PRIETO DISCUSSES TASKS OF SOCIALISM

Havana CUBA SOCIALISTA in Spanish Mar 82 pp 28-61

[Article by Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee: "Work Liberated Under Socialism"]

[Excerpts] One of the processes most necessary to accomplish from the outset of the construction of socialism is that relating to the workers' increased understanding of the basics of the political economy of socialism and the economic policy that is to be implemented in each phase. However, this does not involve merely a more or less intellectual assimilation of a set of key concepts, but rather, primarily, the progressive incorporation of these basic principles into the daily conduct of millions of people. We are referring to the creation and consolidation of attitudes that will comprise a socialist ethic in the realm of work and in the application of the guidelines for the revolution's economic and social development.

The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party is the one called upon to devise the general policy for the construction of socialism and to see to it that the latter is reflected in specific policies covering the activity of the society and the state. Hence, this general policy would be carried over into the ideological, economic and social areas, and in that way it would have very concrete manifestations in the state's policies of an educational, industrial, agrarian, labor, international and other nature.

Lenin's assertion that politics is the concentrated expression of economics is very well known. In essence, we can interpret this clever synthesis (in the context of socialism) as a sign that the policy of the party leading the revolution must be related to a basic economic action occurring after the seizure of power by the working class, wherein the socialization of the principal means of production is accomplished, the capitalist production relations are essentially eliminated and, for the first time, the new socialist production relations come into existence.

The Original Action: Socialist Property

The original action which has a deep impact on all the workers is the expropriation of the expropriators, carried out by the working class. The factories and the work centers, the objects of socialist nationalization, move to a status wherein the bourgeoisie or their administrative representatives are eliminated from the

production or service units. The private owner boss has disappeared. The workers take charge of what was bourgeois private property. So, socialist property has come into existence as a result of the seizure of political power by the vanguard party which embodies the historic interests of the working class in its philosophy and its policy.

The action of that party, leading the working people, destroys the essence of the bourgeois state, in other words, its armed forces and its general apparatus for repressing the workers, and creates, de facto or de jure, an opposite legality, in keeping with the interests of the class which it represents.

Socialist state property, a result of the political desire of the working class, is the determining economic act and the most obvious materialization of the economic interests inspired by the proletarian policy. Socialist property, per se, also entails a revolutionary transformation of a social, ethical and cultural nature. It is the mother which will produce a system qualitatively different from the previous one and radically opposed to the exploitation of man by his fellow man. With socialist property, there really arises the germ of the communist society of the future, because the common socioeconomic quality of the first, socialist phase of this revolution and of its higher, communist phase is social ownership of the means of production, which is projected toward the negation of all types of private and group property, until the single property of all the working people is achieved. Under communism, the individual must experience genuine social self-management; he will exercise definitive control over matters and, on an increasing, complex level, he will return to his identification with nature and with himself, as part of this, under conditions totally free from the shackles of the society of classes. This is a long road, which begins with the construction of the technical-material foundation of socialism, and it must necessarily cover a long period in history.

The post-revolutionary society emerges from the innermost recesses of capitalism, and the latter permeates it. The embryonic socialist society contains strong elements of the capitalist system which survive in the economy and, far more, in the ideology that exists. Thus, the obstacles of the past are retained in the base and the superstructure of the society. This society, so to speak, undergoes a revolutionary process and another of an evolutionary type. For example, the bourgeois law has its specific reflection in the non-egalitarian type of distribution and its influence on the imperfect legal order that the revolution establishes.

The proletarian state is established but, like any state, it appears with classist functions and hence does not include the society as a whole. Moreover, the proletarian state is, of necessity, a worker-peasant state wherein the strategic interest of the working class predominates, but wherein other non-proletarian factors intervene or influence its executive decisions. This state is forced to become fortified for decades and, at the same time, as a contradiction, it must contain the elements of its own abolishment, which can only take place under communism.

For a more or less extensive period of time, along with socialist property there coexists small and medium-sized private property of an industrial or commercial

type and involving land. In addition, the agrarian revolution is carried out, for which purpose socialist property is created in the rural areas, with the expropriation of the large estates or agricultural tracts of cultivated land; but, thereby, the individual ownership of the land by the poor and medium-sized peasants is also reaffirmed. The revolution guarantees this type of individual private property and, to a certain extent, helps for a while to consolidate a heterogeneous class of small and medium property owners. *

It is in the rural areas that there is the slowest progress toward higher forms of production. We are referring to cooperation. The creation of cooperative associations will establish a form of socialist property, although it does not belong to all the people, but rather to groups of producers. As everyone knows, this is a slow process which cannot be achieved with administrative measures but, on the contrary, by putting the economic, social, political and moral forces of the society into action. Without the victory of cooperation in the rural areas, it will be impossible to complete the establishment of the socialist system and to move to the subsequent phases of developed socialism and the passage to communism. This prolonged process must help to eliminate the principal contradictions between the urban and rural living conditions. The Leninist method for cooperation in the rural areas has not been devoid of misunderstanding and tragic mistakes; experience has shown that the socialist phase of the revolution cannot be attained and exceeded without observing and implementing it.

In the countries which were formerly subjected to the colonial and neocolonial yoke, typified by economic underdevelopment and the distortion inherent in the latter, cultural and technological backwardness and productive and commercial dependence for certain basic (agricultural or mineral) products exploited by the imperialist mother country, the situation is highly complex and the autochthonous solutions are the most difficult to devise and apply. In these instances, the imperialist influence and that of the bourgeois landholding bloc subordinate to it have left material and spiritual marks on the people, which the revolution partially eliminates by expropriating their urban and rural property. Nevertheless, the imitations of life style and certain values from the foreign domination will remain in the consciousness of many as poison hostile to the new social order and latent threats to revolutionary ideology and practice.

Throughout the intense battle produced during the transition from capitalism to socialism, and in the latter's subsequent stages, the party of the revolution holds an increasingly key status as director and catalyst for the transformations, setting itself up as the "sine qua non" of all victories, whatever their scope may be. That party is the party of labor, it is the active consciousness of the revolution and the material force which combines the most responsible, intelligent, altruistic and unsullied of the general revolutionary movement. It is the cement and the spur for all the changes in the direction proposed. It is a living entity, comprised of hundreds of thousands of working men and women willing to implement a program based on Marxist-Leninist theory.

* In the Soviet Union, the land was nationalized by the proletarian government and turned over for the use of the working peasants. The peasants were owners of their means of work and production from their plots. This path was not followed by other socialist countries.

In Cuba, that party, the Communist Party, was defined as follows in Article 5 of the Constitution (approved by the overwhelming majority of the people): "...A Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, it is the superior guiding force of the society and the state, which organizes and orients the common efforts for the lofty goals of the construction of socialism and progress toward the communist society." *

Work Liberated by the Socialist Revolution

Although the basic action lies in the revolutionary transformation of the relations of property, socialism is a system which relates primarily to the individual, to the workers who have been objectively liberated from the bourgeois system of exploitation. The main purpose is that the worker act and think in terms of socialism.

The fact that the factories, banks and land have no bourgeois owners is, in fact, the birth of the new social order, the primary action unfolding the future. The irrationality of capitalism must be overcome by the understanding, on the part of the broad masses of the population, of their role as makers of the new society and of history. The workers must feel that they are collective owners and managing participators in everything that happens and that will happen. While, under capitalism, the workers do not own the principal means of production, do not manage production and do not control their destiny, under socialism they must find the antithesis of that situation.

The socialist revolution eliminates the contradiction between the man who sells his work force and the capitalist who in that way imposes the social relationship which is capital as an exploiter of labor. In fact, socialist property eliminates the opposition between the human factor on the one hand and the means of production on the other, creating the material possibility of identification between the worker and the product of his work. The individual can see himself objectified in the results of his work, not as an alienation of his person, but as a fulfillment thereof.

What occurs in the microcosm of a job or a work collective must, under socialism, be projected to the entire social organization. That will be the scientific and artistic endeavor of the revolutionary party. That projection to the national area, to the social macrocosm, must result in an awareness of the workers, feeling that they are part and being part of the creation on a total scale; that they are being converted into collective owners of society, their society. In this way, the laborers, the workers, really have a fatherland. To intensify this characteristic, and to bolster the socialist psychological reactions of the individual, is a constant interaction between material acts and an enduring educational activity of the same type.

Communism is humanism par excellence, and it will free the individual from all oppression. The socialist revolution carries that message in proletarian humanism, in socialist humanism, which makes work the leading element and the individual the beneficiary of the fruits thereof.

* Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, Political Publishers, Havana, 1981, pp 6-7.

The workers, let us say, work in a production enterprise or one rendering services, and belong to the union local in that location. In their midst there is also the revolutionary party and its youth union, organized and active, and other entities may exist as well. The enterprise is the property of the socialist state and is regulated by the legislation passed by the latter. The workers also participate in other activities outside of their work center, and are subject to the regulations required by the state.

The socialist enterprise is the pillar of the economic system. There, the workers perform the tasks which constitute the main essence of their social existence. However, they transcend the concrete site of their daily labor, and develop in the common, ordinary surroundings of family and sociopolitical life. Both in the enterprise and outside of it, the workers have different rights and obligations, which can enhance or destroy their interests, or which can trigger their physical and mental potential, or reduce and curtail it. The main issue to be resolved turns on the ways and means of facilitating the deployment of that potential in the community. In general, we can describe this community participation with the term socialist democracy.

Democratic Centralism and Planning

Under the socialist system, the state and the political and social organizations accept the principle of democratic centralism. This means that, on the basis of free discussion and consideration of opinions (as the case may be), general decisions are made which affect the society as a whole, or the groups and the individual in particular, and which are then binding upon everyone to implement.

In the practice of democratic centralism, properly understood, there are obvious virtues, involving free debate and the application of a social discipline that is essential for serving such a lofty purpose. However, democratic centralism contains a principal contradiction within itself that is manifested between simple democracy, reflected in the formulation of various opinions, concluding with a majority opinion, and centralism, inasmuch as the latter entails the establishment of norms which become a course of action for everyone, including any minority that does not share them. Errors of judgment or method can also be made, when erroneous opinions prevail.

Under capitalism, disruption prevails in production. Socialism demands the planning of economic development. Under these circumstances, planning appears as a law of social development.

Upon the disappearance of private ownership of the principal means of production, and with it the capitalist internal market, the socialist society must take stock of its means of production, and calculate the possibilities for their development in other words, for the socialist expanded reproduction of the economy. In this connection, the requirements of consumption and accumulation must be met.

Hence, under socialism planning is a conscious, rather complex act, because a particular rate of economic and social development must be devised, and the dependable demand of the population must be taken into account. Beforehand, it

is imperative to decide on the economic policies to be followed during an estimated period: a year, or one or more 5-year intervals. These decisions are made weighing the internal economic potential and the economic relations with other countries. Their starting point is the level of development of the productive forces at the time of the plan.

The planning, reflected in the plan, has a politico-economic nature, but it requires a considerable technical-economic component; both aspects are interrelated internally when it is time for forecasts. The degree of technical-economic mastery can have a sizable effect on the fate of the planning in general, and of one plan in particular. For these reasons, planning contains a high degree of centralism and handling of overall essential information which predetermine the relative inflexibility of a plan, particularly in lower stages of development of the productive forces and the socialist production relations. Nevertheless, the human factor, measured on a social scale, must play a highly important role in planning. It is the workers who materialize the plan with their work. The plan is broken down and arrives at each work center with its proposed provisional figures.

The participation of the rank and file workers in the discussion of the technical-economic plans of their enterprises, and their opportunity to contribute their views on production and on the fairness of the proposed figures assume a preeminent connotation in the practice of socialist democracy. This conduct establishes a balance on the local level which is, at the same time, a cellular control of the plan of the national economy. It is on the job site that one notes, in detail, the effectiveness of the plan, whether this is done before and during its execution, or afterwards, when the end of its period in effect has occurred. The workers must receive responses to their proposals and concerns.

Once it has been decided which technical-economic plan will be implemented, the follow-up of its progress assumes major importance for the checking of its fulfillment and for the collective confrontation of any involuntary changes or inadequacies that may occur.

Countering the centralization of the overall decisions, and their effects in each position, is the decentralization exercised by the proposals from the masses of workers who, all together, constitute the unity of the plan. This is so, at least in theory, but it is not so easy in practice. Nevertheless, there has been a struggle to fulfill a premise that makes political democracy in general a democracy that extends to the economic and social realm, particularly at the very root where the problem is posed: in the factory, in the work center, and in the material dimension wherein the individual can feel that he is a collective owner of the social property.

There is, in addition, another intermediate step between the central decision and the local action. We are referring to the notion of territorial planning. In this context, we can discuss the territories which, in our case, are confined to the provinces, although they may cover more than one of them. In modern economic literature mention is made of the territorial planning category, although there are different views concerning this. We ourselves have no finished theory or doctrine on territorial planning, but, using this conceptual heading, we could

describe that coordinating activity, subordinate to the plan of the national economy, which concerns a province wherein the local organs of the People's Government, that is, the state and the government on the provincial level, are in operation, and in the area of which the political and social organizations, primarily the party and the trade unions, exercise their authority. This intermediate link is based on the politico-administrative division of the nation at present, and in each of the territories a certain type of political leadership takes place, as well as part of the country's economic and social development.

If we take this general notion and term it territorial planning, we shall be able to examine in a more direct and simplified manner what we want to have happen in the territories or provinces. The workers (including the political and economic cadres assigned by them) can more extensively and more rationally express their views concerning production and services and, in general, anything relating to economic and social development.

Conceived in this way, the territory appears to us as a cellular unit, like a more complex fabric, which makes it possible to control better and in an immediate fashion all the problems of the area. In this way, the political leadership of the province can assess the reality of the national plan within its geographical limits and produce initiatives that a better understanding of the territory will afford them. This holds true for studies of new investments and micro-investments, the productive possibilities of the enterprises, the material reserves for the expansion of the plan or for new production, the more appropriate use of the work force, the exploitation of resources not controlled by the national decision-making centers, the statement of infrastructural and social requirements not met by the plan which should be made known to and analyzed on the national level, and others.

These territorial criteria can make valuable contributions to the improvement of the plan and, objectively, will give rise to an area of struggle for which a reasonable solution will have to be given through harmonization between the material resources of a national nature and the aspirations of the territories. This debate will also constitute an accomplishment of the workers in a status higher than the enterprise one. If it is carried out properly, it will increase the workers' sense of participation through their elected representatives. The next step would be reserved for the examination of the plan for the national economy by the workers' deputies who belong to the National Assembly of the People's Government.

At the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, held in 1975, it was decided to apply the Economic Management and Planning System which is currently in effect. At that congress, Comrade Fidel Castro, in discussing the system, stated that it should be an instrument "...that trains people, prepares them and educates them in an economic awareness that our cadres do not have, and that will make it possible to achieve maximum efficiency in the economy as one of the main objectives." And he subsequently added: "Now then, no system in socialism can replace the politics, the ideology, and the conscience of the people; because the factors which determine the efficiency of the capitalist economy are different ones which can by no means exist under socialism; and the political aspect, the ideological

aspect and the moral aspect are still a fundamental, decisive factor." *
The Resolution "On the Economic Management and Planning System," approved at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, held in 1980, states:

"In preparing the plan, in both its total dimension and its branch and institutional dimensions, the complexity of this task has been evident; and hence it will be necessary to continue making a strenuous effort to improve it, and in particular to develop the area and the mechanisms of territorial planning.

"The workers' participation in the preparation of the enterprises' plans proved to be impossible on the desired level. On occasion, there was a failure to schedule the necessary time for their actual inclusion in this process. At other times the meetings to discuss the control figures for the plan were not properly organized. Moreover, there were instances of a lack of attention by the administrations of the state enterprises, and local and central agencies, in completing the task of fully informing the workers' collectives. Hence, in many enterprises there is evidence of the failure to explain to the workers later, when the guideline figures have been issued, the reasons which led to the non-acceptance of their proposals, for reasons which vary but which are generally based on difficulties in supplies or of a technical nature.

"The workers' participation in the preparation of the plans is a basic element of the policy of the Communist Party and the socialist state, which fosters the initiative of the masses and the cadres, and which constitutes a fundamental aspect of socialist democracy to which maximum heed must be given.

"In the classification of the role of the plan, its discussion and passage, as a law, by the National Assembly of the People's Government has been very important." **

Socialist democracy has had complete, essential institution from the very moment of the seizure of power by the working class. It has always been claimed that there is nothing more democratic than a social revolution of the proletariat. The very act of socializing the fundamental means of production is a profoundly democratic action: private property comes to be the public property of the millions of people who are working.

Despite this fundamental act, the society must find the ways and means for its subsequent improvement in the systems of political, economic and social management. This perpetual search must lead us to supreme states of the workers' identification with the objectives of the construction of socialism and communism. That is

* Main Report. First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Published by the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Havan, 1975, pp 111, 113.

** Resolution "On the Economic Management and Planning System," Resolutions Passed by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, Political Publishers, Havana, 1981, p 169.

the most important goal of the revolutionary leadership, and the one which facilitates and accelerates the major historical achievements.

It is the task of the higher leadership entities to reflect the desires of the workers and, at the same time, to generalize their experiences in a scientific manner, and to benefit from the positive and negative experiences of other socialist societies when it is time to reach conclusions. It must be realized that, under socialism, the decisions made centrally affect the entire society, and that on many occasions the correction of mistakes that have been made in the assessment of situations can only be made after a moderate amount of time has elapsed, or in subsequent years.

The Pay According to Work

Under socialism, work has a directly social nature in the socialist enterprises. The workers produce for the society, but this nature of the work is shown incompletely during the period of transition to communism, owing to the existence of classes and commercial-monetary relations, which is manifested in the market as an objective base of alienation. The link between work and the product of work must be clearly established in the workers' consciousness. We have spoken of the producers' identification with the product of their labor. The latter also relates to the realm of distribution in its broadest sense. The workers' conscious participation in socialist production is the most formidable vehicle for raising their general ideological level and for creating the new socialist ethic.

The workers must be fairly paid for their contribution to society. This demands the measurement of work, and an evaluation of the effort expended. The cost of labor is gaged by material standards which are necessarily related to the worker's potential productivity, which constitutes a technical situation and an historical judgment. The technical angle is confined in particular to the level of technological progress of the means of work and the opportunities for handling them correctly; while the historical angle concerns the level of the productive forces, first the individual's multilateral culture, and specifically, his cumulative experience in the productive area and the skill that he may display in this regard.

The instruments of production are machines or equipment made of steel, iron and plastic and, in their own "thingness," they represent powers which assume productive potentiality when the workers' capacity activates them and extracts the past work which they personify. Without the individual, the machine is a mere inert thing. Hence, the individual is the determining element in the productive process. Since the socialist society is a society of workers, the laborer, the worker, is the protagonist par excellence of the new social order. It has been said that, under communism (including its lower phase, socialism), the slogan which prevails is the one that says "everything by the individual, everything for the individual."

If the protagonist individual is not an individual in general, but rather the working individual, liberated from the relationship of private property and exploitation by others, work appears as the cornerstone on which the entire social existence is supported.

Proletarian revolutions have always carried the ancestral message of equality. The revolution itself calls for principles of equity, and speaks a certain apostolic language of redemption, looking toward a certain future that is mediate, communist and egalitarian. On the other hand, under socialism there are still classes in existence, and class struggles are evident both on the national level and the international level. The overthrown classes resist, and the classes and strata of classes allied with the proletariat, of a non-proletarian nature, advance their established interests. Under socialism, the worker lives steeped in these political, social and ideological contradictions, from which he will not emerge during the long period constituting the transition from capitalism to communism.

Egalitarianism is not the social condition inherent in socialism. Nor can equality be such. Socialism must offer equal opportunities to all citizens, which is different from the concept of a system of equals, reserved for communism.

The socialist society bursts forth from the depths of capitalism; it is transitional in nature, and in its midst there survive parts of the bourgeois society. The bourgeois law still continues in a critical aspect such as that of distribution. Paying or recompensing for the quality and quantity of the work means applying an equal law to individuals who are unequal based on their individual capacities and family or social status. It is the imitation of the bourgeois law, conditioned by the existence of the proletarian power and the absence of exploitation.

Law is not a category of communism, because the law proclaims, at least theoretically, equality before the law of unequal individuals. Law is an expression of class interests. Communism is the classless society in which the contradictions emanating from classes must be resolved. Under communism, as a classless society, the classes dissolve and the individual must appear with his significance as a worker. So, equality can materialize as a fulfillment of human needs and not as payment for the quality and quantity of work.

While we are constructing communism and living in a socialist society, the system of paying according to work reflects the most deepseated justice in history. This principle carries within it the communist element of giving work preeminence in society. Work constitutes a germ for the development of communism, wherein individuals must be evaluated equally according to their work, but without the limitations of the bourgeois law. Hence work, the contribution to society, will be the absolute criterion for evaluation.

Marx declared: "The law can never be superior to the economic structure or to the the cultural development of the society contingent on it." *

This means that we cannot give what society does not have. This consideration may lead us to reason that, in the essence of the socialist society relating to work, there is a dominant tendency of justice, struggling against the elements of injustice in the bourgeois law. We believe this to be the contradiction.

* K. Marx: "Critique of the Gotha Program," in K. Marx and F. Engels: Selected Works, Progress Publishers, Moscow, p 335.

What is dominant is the corresponding sense of social justice, of eliminating the vestiges of capitalism, which is shown in the expanded socialist reproduction, that is, in the construction of socialism and the march toward communism, a process that is opposed to the survival of such things. While we progress along that path, the tendency toward negation of the legacy of bourgeois law regarding distribution and, by extension, toward negation of all law, should be more dominant, until we reach communist distribution, which considers the fulfillment of the needs of the individual.

Communism is a total and complex endeavor which, based on the individual, requires his own transformation and that of the circumstances surrounding him, but which depends directly on the development of the society's productive forces to such an extent that it is possible to give what each individual rationally requires. It is not pointless to stress that the decisive promoter and performer in the progress of the productive forces is the individual.

We might agree with Marx, when he stated: "In the higher phase of the communist society, when the enslaving subordination of individuals to the division of labor has disappeared and, with it, the opposition between intellectual work and manual work; when work is not merely a means of living, but rather the prime vital necessity; when, with the development of individuals in all their aspects, the productive forces also grow and the springs of collective wealth flow in full stream, only then will it be possible to totally exceed the narrow horizon of bourgeois law, and will the society be able to write on its banner: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!'

"The distribution of the means of consumption is at all times a corollary of the distribution of the conditions of production themselves. And this is a characteristic of the mode of production itself. For example, the capitalist mode of production rests on the fact that the material conditions for production are awarded to those who do not work under the system of ownership of capital and ownership of the land, while the masses are owners only of the personal condition for production, the work force. When the elements of production are distributed in this way, the current distribution of the means of consumption is a natural consequence. If the material conditions for production were the collective property of the workers themselves, this in itself would bring about a distribution of the means of consumption different from the present one." *

The measurement of work, under socialism, has a material nature, viewed as a purely economic act; but it constitutes, in turn, a substantial moral imperative representing the duties of the individual toward the society, and entailing the latter's demands upon the individual. Every citizen must contribute to the public welfare, depending on his abilities, and he will receive in accordance with the work that he gives to the society, either in the form of a wage or direct income for his consumption, or else through indirect goods and services that he obtains from the state's institutions. Following this reasoning, we can describe work as the foundation of socialist ethics. There is nothing more ethical than fulfillment of the duties of work, whatever their concrete forms in the countless trades and vocations of the individual may be.

*Ibid. pp 335, 335-336.

Pay according to the quantity and quality of work, based on the objective need that it reflects, acquires the force of one of the essential laws to be observed in the socialist society. The subsequent economic policy must be a consequence of this law of socialist political economy. Its implementation may be more or less precise; it is certainly one of the most difficult issues to undertake and resolve, because it requires a gradation that corresponds to the level of development of the productive forces.

At the beginning of the socialist revolution, the measurement of work must necessarily be based on certain historical parameters for trades and occupations. It will be a difficult task for the state agency, trade unions and workers themselves to find ways for consistently improving it until an initial scientific status has been attained, and to continue in the more advanced enterprises with a superior organization of work and wages, with a greater scientific nature.

This method of paying according to work has an economic essence, in contrast to the method entailing the establishment of wage and income measurements in a cyclical, arbitrary or capricious manner; in other words, the imposition, in a merely administrative manner, of amounts of pay that are not in keeping with the work performed. If this should occur, it would represent either a squandering of the society's assets or a discouragement for the workers who do not consider their services to have received compensation. The result would not be long in coming: a confusion in the overall economy, and the failure to use one of the most powerful and effective levers of the socialist economy.

A proper organization of work and wages includes various aspects, its foundation being the wage scale. This organization determines the basic wages for the different trades, professions or occupations, and the form of wage represented by bonuses; in other words, that mobile portion of the wage that the worker can accrue through his productive efficiency, in the quality or quantity (or both), in the productive processes and the rendering of services.

Material and Moral Incentives

In a broader sense, we must consider the income that the workers accrue when their enterprises merit the awards granted by the state for their efficient production, as well as the special awards in the form of cash or services that may be given to workers who are very outstanding in their respective activities.

These considerations prompt us to examine the correlation between material incentives and moral incentives. If we start with the premise that the individual acquires his true connotation as such on the job, and that this is the basis of all ethics, we may infer that there is a very deepseated and inextricable dialectical interrelationship between moral and material incentives.

Payment for work, as an act of material incentive, contains an implicit act of moral incentive, inasmuch as the worker may feel spiritually compensated for the results of his work. If things proceed well in the material incentives system, it will be impossible for a laborer or worker of any type to receive recognition from the society unless it is backed by the evaluation of the work performance achieved by that individual. Thus, no certificate, medal or honorable mention can be awarded or received undeservedly.

The ostensible conflict between moral incentive and material incentive disappears in a superior unit, namely, the personality of the renewed individual, the reeducated individual, the new individual, who feels the obligation and pleasure of fulfilling his responsibilities toward society with his maximum physical and spiritual force.

The individual, as a unit, acts because he thinks. He has physical and spiritual driving forces. Liberated from capitalist exploitation and the alienation that it produces, he must convert work into a humanized, voluntary act that is both material and moral, in a single entity. We know that this is the objective tendency manifested by the socialist society, but its development must be made a reality through the conscious action of the revolutionary party and the contribution of the working masses.

The Individual's Relationship With the Market

Pay according to work requires the socialist market. The individual works for the construction of socialism and communism, to meet his material and spiritual needs individually, with the supply of goods and services that are within his reach. This constitutes personal consumption, in other words, that achieved through purchase and sale on the market.

The worker also receives his proportionate share of the supplies for social consumption: educational, health, informational and other services.

The worker engages in the closest and most personal relations each day in the area of individual consumption. Hence, pay according to work implies the existence of supplies for personal consumption, the amount and variety of which depend on the economic policy of the state and the development of the society's productive forces itself. The more the development, the greater the quantity and variety of goods that can be offered to the population. But what will the limits on that supply be? What are the goods that the workers want and need? What is, or will be the extent reached by the policy on supplying those goods? This is not a capitalist market, and hence it is liberated from the essence of private profit, deception and sensationalism.

The worker has options and preferences which will be commensurate with his income and his personal liquidity. The socialist market must offer the goods that are in keeping with modern life and technological progress, but always with a rationality that conforms to the society in which it exists. Bourgeois luxury products have no place there, nor do the countless baubles and unnecessary or degrading things germane to capitalist escapism.

The content and proportionality of the supply on the socialist market must be based on the nature of this society and its philosophy regarding the individual's culture. It is no easy task, but that market must be monitored, from both an economic and a political standpoint.

We know that, in the bourgeois society, consumer goods are produced in order to be purchased by the different social classes and strata of those classes. They range from luxury items (that is, with a high cost and high price) to more modest

ones for mass consumption. The structure of the supply on the capitalist market is a gamut which proves the very class structure of the bourgeois society.

The general commodity, money, has such a contrasting scale of holders that it ranges from the great bourgeoisie to the ones disinherited of fortune. To buy, to own valuable commodities, implies a certain social status. The fetishism of goods appears on the capitalist market as a social power external to the individual, dominating him. The commercialization of everything that exists has even led to the purchase and sale of sex. An entire endless gamut of alienating supplies is exchanged for money, making the capitalist market an oppressive, cruel, discriminatory type of thing, which begins with the purchase of the individual's work force by the capitalist. The individual is also in the work force market comprised of the proletariat.

In the developed capitalist societies, the term "consumer society" was introduced years ago. It is a description as inaccurate as it is disorienting. These are, in reality, societies with an extreme degree of exploitation of man by his fellow man. Since they are economically developed societies, they put relatively large amounts of consumer goods on the market, and create the appearance of the individual's ability to purchase everything that is contained in their showcases. The capitalist stores divide their customers to a very large extent according to class, and this tyranny is imposed by prices, wages and income. You have so much, you are worth so much, you purchase so much. A worker can never buy what a member of the bourgeoisie purchases normally for his daily life. He may buy a product once, or others, but he will not have the means to visit the store of the rich very often.

The developed capitalist societies, making use of the market and the powerful system disseminating false ideas that it owns and controls, have created the illusion of "consumer societies," and on occasion have spread great illusions among humble sectors. They have even exported their concepts to underdeveloped countries with wretched economies, in which they sell their goods for the consumption of the local oligarchies and ruling classes. It is in the underdeveloped capitalist countries that one sees more clearly the enormous gap in the consumption of goods, usually imported from the mother countries, or produced locally for those castes or social groups. These goods are commonly displayed in the showcases in downtown locations of the capitals and other major cities in these countries, as an oasis of imported consumption.

The supply on the capitalist market is the objectivization of the producers' alienation. To paraphrase Marx, it might be said that it is the market of alienation and the alienation of the market. But, at the present time, this market is in great confusion, and not everyone observes its essence and its consequences clearly.

Will socialism aspire to vie with capitalism in this state of affairs? Is this the aspiration of the society liberated from exploitation? Does that market represent the desire and the ambition of the free workers who are constructing the society of equals and who uphold criteria for evaluating the human being which do not remotely resemble the bourgeois ethics?

Unquestionably, the personal consumption under socialism, even considering the gains made by science and technology and the modern spirit of our time, should not and cannot be the fallacious ideal of the bourgeois society. In offering its consumer goods, the socialist market must maintain a supply that results from the level of development achieved and the philosophy that it upholds. It is a market of socialist culture.

Strictly speaking, socialism cannot vie with capitalism, because their criteria on values are different. Comparisons can be made of production indicators that have universal meaning: tons of steel, oil and coal; number of cars or trucks; volume of foodstuffs, etc. But these products, in one system or the other, represent very different origins and destinations. The marks of exploitation and freedom from exploitation are opposed, and a definite boundary, a dividing line of what is irreconcilable, separates them.

Concerning the 'Quality of Life'

Recently, bourgeois sociologists have used the term "quality of life." On the basis of this concept they relate groups of indicators which attempt to generalize for all societies, taking the developed capitalist societies as a model. Some of them even measure those levels of "quality of life" in points or percentages. There are certainly some which may be considered general, for example, the percentages of live children among those born alive, or doctors per number of inhabitants, or school attendance and others; although these same indicators could be reckoned in their class significance and their discriminating level. But the philosophy behind these "quality of life" parameters is bourgeois, and relates essentially to the consumer goods which the population owns, purchases or eats, as a whole, expressed in per capita statistics which do not reveal the real consumption of types of goods based on the social classes and the strata of those classes. The per capita statistics on the oligarchs, the owners of capital, the petite bourgeoisie of various types, the workers with employment or without it, or the underprivileged sectors of that society will not be the same. Nor is it possible to make a comparison in this respect with equity and scientific judgment.

The socialist society supplies on its market for personal consumption, but it offers a far greater supply than the capitalist society in the area of social services to the population, from an egalitarian standpoint, which may be summarized in two all-important aspects: education and health care, both services directed toward the individual, aimed at the human essence. These services constitute bulwarks of communism, equal supplies to the workers. The constant improvement will keep pace with the great material and spiritual creations of socialism. This aspect of social consumption (which some economists call a "social wage") makes up the most important features of the socialist society, and is in itself the real future of the society.

Personal consumption under socialism must be achieved in a market with equilibrium and balance, without losing the attraction of variety in supply which caters to individual preferences; but it must not and cannot ever be identified with the alienating values of a "consumer society."

What would be the goods most prized by the individual under socialism? We might attempt a brief account that would head any list with the present and future security of the occupation, the job; equality of opportunity without social or racial discrimination; the educational training of the worker and the younger generation; health care for the people; the solution to the housing problem; the spiritual assets of culture; actual, democratic participation in the affairs of the state; and the creativity of the present and future, in universal peace.

Can there be any concomitance between these historic objectives of socialism and the jungle of capitalism? The assimilation or convergence of objectives is impossible. There is nothing essential held in common. Everything is opposed. Stock could be taken of the differences, and there would never be a scientific argument for alleged coincidences. One system is the human prehistoric one, and the other is inaugurating history. One society is genetically dehumanizing, and the other is humanistic par excellence.

The foregoing reasoning leads us to the conclusion of the sterility of the consumerist criterion and the fertility of the criterion that makes the social entity a premise.

The question is also posed for us: What kind of socialism do we want to construct? That is, the kind of socialism that we are going to construct.

Standard of Living and Society

The "standard of living" category is one of the most important ones under socialism. This category relates to the population and the workers, and social consumption and personal consumption are combined in it. It includes not only the goods that the workers can purchase directly, but also those of a social nature which the communal services offer and guarantee to the people free of charge. Taking the foregoing into account, we cannot compare the standard of living under socialism and under capitalism in a mechanical or quantitative manner either.

We are aware that there have been temptations involving consumption in some areas and, furthermore, that course of action has at times been embodied in consumption policies at odds with the rational nature of socialism. We know that this danger can lead to national selfishness, to isolating countries in national prisons. That closing of borders advocated by the slogan of an excessive, uncurbable rise in the level of consumption has been proven ineffective and unrealistic, from both an economic standpoint and a politico-ideological one. This practice could also represent disregard for internationalist obligations or those of solidarity, by directing the socioeconomic efforts only toward one's own interests and desires, and turning one's back on a community of nations which is liberated and which needs material support for development. We must not forget that internationalism is a cornerstone of socialism.

The standard of living under socialism has a quality which begins with the liberation of the individual from exploitation, with his social liberation. The range of material goods and services received by the individual under socialism does not have the abysmal, degrading contrasts of capitalism. All workers do not

receive the same thing, as a whole, but they obtain the most wanted goods in an equitable context which is, relatively (and also could be, absolutely) superior to that of capitalism.

The standard of living is determined primarily by what the society can provide in the material and cultural areas. However, with the socialist revolution the individual progresses from the realm of necessity to the realm of liberty. There is nothing more valuable than that liberty. Nothing is comparable to that liberty.

The developed capitalist society can offer on its markets a greater volume of certain material goods in comparison with an underdeveloped country which has made its socialist revolution; but it cannot give liberty to the individual, it cannot give political power to the workers; nor can it guarantee a future solution to the individual's needs.

In the underdeveloped countries which have made their socialist revolution, they start with a poor, distorted material base, regardless of the potential wealth of those countries. The construction of socialism, based upon economic underdevelopment, marks an entire period wherein those societies will have to expend vast efforts and make constant sacrifices in order to accumulate the resources for their own development; and, therefore, the influx of material goods will have a pace contingent on the base from which they have begun, and on the need to make large basic investments in industry and agriculture, as well as to build schools, hospitals, highways, etc. The immediate endeavor of the socialist revolution is unpostponable for creating the socioeconomic infrastructure for subsequent progress. In the case of our country, for example, we are in the phase of completing the creation of the technical-material base of socialism. We still have a long way to go before we can proclaim that we have constructed socialism in its fundamental aspects, and that we are progressing along the path from developed socialism to communism. We can gage it in time by saying that it will take us several 5-year periods to move to another degree of development.

The per capita figures on automobiles will be low in comparison with a developed capitalist country, but we are not lacking in schools or hospitals which serve the entire population, nor are our people undergoing hunger; they do not suffer from social or racial discrimination, nor from that based on sex. Our per capita figure on education, real health and moral integrity is very high, and cannot be compared with the bourgeois "quality of life." We have an acceptable level of opportunities for the population, and we lack the parasites or exploiters of the capitalist society.

Our economic policy is, simultaneously, of a social nature. We build factories to enhance the people's material and spiritual life, not so that some may accumulate exorbitant profits at the cost of the vast majorities. In short, although we may lack some of the outward, artificial per capita figures of developed capitalism, we have others which are unattainable for the capitalist countries and of a qualitatively superior type.

With Fidel, we could proudly reaffirm: "It was not a change of years, but rather of centuries, perhaps millenia. It is not that we were as old as Greece or Rome, but the society of classes, of exploitation and of ignominy which on that day was doomed to start disappearing was older than Greece itself or Rome itself. It was not without profound reason that Marx stated that the advent of socialism was the end of the prehistory of mankind.

"To develop a country and to construct socialism is far more difficult than to win a revolutionary war. The latter could be a task taking years; the other is a task taking many decades. But the victories of peace and work are far more beautiful than the victories of war, which are always won at the cost of bloodshed. The glories of war, although they may be just, can be forgotten, and for the revolutionary they have no meaning other than that of a bitter instrument for liberty. The glories of work are eternal. If mankind had been just, it would have erected more monuments to work than to feats of arms. But work has its own imperishable monument, which is human progress and creation, and its anonymous heroes: the self-sacrificing masses of people; although to fight, conquer and die for a just cause is also the way in which the beautiful work of revolutionaries sometimes has to be expressed, whereby pages of unsurpassable altruism and nobility are written, and the imperishable monument of progress is also built." *

* F. Castro: Speech delivered at the formal session of the National Assembly of the People's Government marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, 1 January 1979. OR Publications, Political Publishers, Havana, 1979, pp 7, 11.

2909

CSO: 3010/1833

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. LEGISLATORS' POSITION

PA091240 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Thanks, Mr Patrick Buchanan"]

[Excerpts] We were unusually and pleasantly moved when reading your statement to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which appeared in the 1 July edition of DIARIO LATINO and which was originally published by the Chicago TRIBUNE and the New York DAILY NEWS. In your statement, you denounce the unjust and incomprehensible treatment that we are receiving. "We treat El Salvador as garbage," you declare; and we believe, Mr Buchanan, that we are treated even worse. We are considered worse than garbage!

The members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee don't know us, and there is a reason for this; and since they don't know us, they believe that we are garbage, as you so graphically put it, Mr Buchanan. This is why they give us the kind of treatment that has prompted your indignation and that you have justly denounced. Their behavior shows that they do not understand the crux of the issue.

The foreign relations committee members believe that the basic problem in El Salvador is the agrarian reform, but they are deeply mistaken. The issue in El Salvador--and this is where the confrontation lies--is no longer over the agrarian reform; it is over the defense of the state. It is a struggle to defend a lifestyle and to prevent the establishment of another system that Salvadorans do not like.

By defending the cause of freedom, order and peace, and by holding back international communism, El Salvador is defending all of Central America. The day that El Salvador falls into the hands of subversion will inevitably lead to the fall of neighboring countries, like Mexico and the United States. We, the Central American nations, are not the USSR's main objective; they are after the United States. This is a service that should be paid for with gold, not with crumbs.

When the time comes for them to gnash their teeth--which will happen, if they continue with their mistaken foreign policy--their missiles, their spectacular space shuttles, all of their offensive and defensive apparatus will be of no use.

This, and not the Salvadoran agrarian reform, is the problem, gentlemen of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. To interpret this problem of colossal dimensions in the way you have is the most stupid and ridiculous thing possible. Mr Patrick Buchanan was right when he said: The agrarian reform problem in El Salvador "is the fifth [as published] essential stage of socialist stupidity...."

Thank you, thank you very much, Mr Patrick Buchanan...!

CSO: 3010/1869

30.

POLICE DIRECTOR DISCLOSES 1968-82 CRIME FIGURES

PA081258 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] National Police Director Col Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila today said that from 1968 to date 4,353 political murders, 1,162 dynamite attacks, 663 cases of arson, 631 acts of sabotage and more than 135 kidnappings have been committed. This information was given during a speech he made at the celebration of the 55th anniversary of the National Police Corps. In the same speech he mentioned the activities that the national police are carrying out against "the criminal actions of the Marxist criminals."

Apart from the mentioned figures, the officer also said that more than 100,000 "Salvadoran brothers have been forced to move from their homes and jobs. Colonel Lopez Nuila added: "The damage caused by terrorist actions is considerable. Thousands of Salvadorans have died because of the conspiracy of international Marxism--yet no one asks about these dead or the damage caused, not even those international organizations that say they defend human rights, forgetting that there are group rights that are just as important or more important than human rights."

The national police director announced that to fulfill this delicate and difficult task the national police has been renewing itself constantly. Regarding manpower he said that "we are still understaffed in relation to the number of police and residents. Currently there is 1 policeman for every 1,150 residents, when the minimum should be 1 policeman for every 500 residents."

Further on in his speech he said: "A year ago I announced the creation of a special antiterrorist group, but this group has not been formed yet because we don't have enough equipment. But in spite of these limitations we have made advances that have allowed more effective protection of the citizens."

CSO: 3010/1869

COUNTRY SECTION

EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

FMLN-FDR APPEAL TO UN--The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, have urged the United Nations to demand from Honduras the withdrawal of its troops, which for several weeks have been openly intervening in the Salvadoran conflict. In a letter addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Salvadoran patriotic organizations indicate that the action of the Honduran Army, supported in every aspect by the United States, could lead to a major crisis with serious consequences for peace in Central America and the world. [Text] [PA110211 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 82]

CSO: 3010/1869

RIOS MONTT CITED ON GUERRILLA AMNESTY IN SWEDISH PAPER

PM121025 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Interview with Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt by Agent Ullenius:
"The Guerrillas Have Rejected our Attempts at Dialogue"--undated]

[Text] Guatemala City--Three months after the coup which toppled President Romeo Lucas Garcia the new military regime in Guatemala has embarked on a dangerous collision course with the country's guerrillas.

After a month long offer of amnesty which not unexpectedly had little result, the armed forces are expected to launch a violent counteroffensive against the country's four major guerrilla groups this summer.

"The amnesty has not been the product of fantasy," President Efram Rios Montt told SVENSKA DAGBLADET in the rigorously defended national palace in Guatemala city. "So far 240 peasants, students and workers have responded to the amnesty. The guerrillas have already lost everything at the present moment."

The guerrillas' reply to the amnesty offer came as early as 18 June in a statement published in Guatemala's biggest daily paper PRENSA LIBRE, in a declaration from the FDCR (Democratic Front Against Repression) which embraces 147 different groups. President Rios Montt's proposal was dismissed as "pure farce."

"Since the real conditions for freedom and democracy in Guatemala do not exist it is impossible to accept the government's proposal for us. The proposal has a tone of cynicism and mockery, since the systematic campaign of a terror is still going on," the FDCR wrote.

The FDCR statement contrasts with statements from an opposition committee comprising around 30 prominent Guatemalans in exile in Mexico under the leadership of the 80-year-old author Luis Cardoza y Aragon. The latter accepted Rios Montt's proposal, but only on the conditions that the talks are not held in Washington, as the president has proposed, but in a "neutral place."

At the same time as people in the capital have noticed some improvement in the political situation during the 3 months which have passed since the military coup, clashes between guerrilla groups and army units continue in rural

areas. While the new regime has succeeded in preventing street fighting in Guatemala city and has begun to tackle the worst of corruption in the police force and the administration, the Guatemalan press continues to report bloody massacres in the provinces. One of the most recent led to 112 dead and 35 wounded in the province of El Quiche, which is almost totally dominated by the ORPA, a guerrilla organization with support among the Indian rural population.

"The amnesty has been a great success," Rios Montt insisted. "We have had telegrams from relatives pleading with us to extend the amnesty, but as yet we have not reached a decision."

Rios Montt was called in from the political shadows by the coup officers 23 March to form part of the three-man junta the young officers had selected to rule the country. At the beginning of June Rios Montt dissolved the junta and took over the presidency and the post of supreme commander himself. In a very short time the 55-year-old general has succeeded in convincing many Guatemalans of his good intentions of fighting corruption, getting the country on its feet economically and achieving peace with the guerrillas.

Other take the view that, despite everything, the same military establishment is at the helm. "And the mere fact that Rios Montt thinks that he has been sent by God to rule Guatemala," a daily newspaper's chief editor told me, "is worrying in the extreme."

Even though the reports of the numbers of guerrillas seeking amnesty are fairly cautious, many political observers doubt the likelihood of the president's figures and are afraid of a very serious turn in the conflict when the month-long amnesty ends 30 June. For the first time the Guatemalan press has dared to speculate whether the regime will declare martial law in the five guerrilla-controlled provinces of El Quiche, Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz and San Marcos. And if this does not happen, will the guerrillas declare the same provinces to be liberated zones?

"The government has striven to bring about a dialogue with the rebel groups," Rios Montt said, looking like a strict national father where he was sitting, surrounded by six young officers and two civilian assistants. "But obviously they do not want to talk to us."

The fighting between leftwing guerrillas and government forces and paramilitary rightwing extremist groups has been going on for more than 30 years, and in the last few years has escalated into a proper civil war. Estimates of how many people died last year alone vary between 3,000 and 13,500. Behind him President Rios Montt has an army considered to be the best trained and best equipped in Central America, with arms from Israel, for example, after President Jimmy Carter's ban on all U.S. military aid as a protest against Guatemala's serious violations of human rights. Against this army force of around 22,000 men there are the guerrilla forces--which united in January--with an estimated 20,000 men under arms and broad popular support.

Asked whether Guatemala has now turned to the United States with a request for military aid, Rios Montt replied:

"We have asked to buy spare parts for our helicopters, nothing else. We have enough equipment of our own. However, we have turned to U.S. and international banks with requests for loans to deal with our economic difficulties but arms--no."

While both sides in the conflict are now preparing for what could develop into Central America's bloodiest battle, the radio continues its plea to the rebels--around the clock with solemn music in the background--"Your country needs you, your family needs you. The amnesty is the only way to achieve peace in the country."

CSO: 3109/198

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS TELEVISION STATION

Teleonce Ordered Closed

PA091438 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The military government headed by Gen Efraín Ríos Montt this afternoon ordered the closing for 8 days of Teleonce Television for operating with a transmitter that the government has characterized as illegal and that interfered with Televisión Channel 7.

The Teleonce Company owns Channel 11 and many repeating stations throughout the country. A government spokesman said that legal charges could be filed in court.

According to reports, the illegal, or ghost, transmitter that Teleonce used to interfere with Channel 7 was found on top of Siete Orejas Hill, Quezaltenango Department. The transmitter was dismantled by a technician from the National Radio Broadcasting Directorship, because Teleonce is not authorized to use that type of equipment.

Channel 11 will be off the air for 8 days, an official government spokesman has noted.

Ríos Montt Lifts Sanctions

PA111610 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The sanctions imposed on television Channel 11 have been lifted. It will be back on the air tomorrow.

President Efraín Ríos Montt met at the Presidential House at noon today with the owners of television stations and with (Roberto Mocalib de León), president, of the Guatemalan Media Association. The meeting was also attended by the presidency's public relations secretary and deputy secretary and by Victor Manuel Chinchilla, director of the radio broadcasting office.

President Ríos warned that television and radio stations that don't abide by the law will be drastically penalized and that the government reserves to itself the right to take over their channels and frequencies.

The television station owners said that they have decided to solve their problems in a peaceful and friendly way. General Rios then demonstrated his good will and reduced the sanctions imposed on Channel 11, authorizing this station to resume its regular programming as of tomorrow. This should not be interpreted to mean, however, that this channel is not responsible for the fault it committed, according to a bulletin released by the presidency's public relations office.

Media Hails Reinstatement

PA101909 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The public relations media and press leaders yesterday expressed satisfaction over the government's decision to reconsider the suspension of the Teleonce television station, which will be allowed to resume its usual programming today. This includes the transmission of the [soccer] world tournament semifinals tomorrow and, of course, its soap operas.

The leaders of the press organizations said that their (?sector) is prepared to seek compromises regarding general and specific problems with the government within a framework of mutual respect and understanding. They add that it is advisable to maintain legality under the present circumstances and to avoid arbitrariness. Greater communication is required to achieve such understanding, they said.

The Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism sent a telegram to President Rios Montt yesterday asking that Teleonce and (Radio Mil Noventa) be given time to legalize their status. The chamber also told Rios Montt that procedures for the handling radio and television matters in some offices are burdensome, time-consuming and arbitrary.

CSO: 3010/1871

PRAGUE PAPER INTERVIEWS LABOR PARTY MEMBER

LD090954 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received]--The military junta of General Montt which took power in Guatemala recently was promising "restoration and democracy", but this time it has failed to deceive the people. Our struggle continues, member of the Guatemalan Party of Labour Leadership Simon Sanchez said in an interview with RUDE PRAVO today.

Simon Sanchez, who paid a brief visit to Czechoslovakia in the last few days, had only several weeks ago been in his country ruled by a bloody military tyranny, where communists had been working underground for years.

The official told the daily that the takeover by the Montt junta fits within the overall strategy of the Reagan administration which wants to suppress the national and social liberation movement. Reagan's strategists want to gain time in Central America and create conditions for an invasion of Nicaragua. First they need to suppress at all costs the partisan movement in Guatemala, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador which already controls a great part of the country, and why they also closely cooperate with Honduran general supplying them with more sophisticated weaponry.

Simon Sanchez said the main task of Guatemalan communists now is to contribute to the unity of all democratic and progressive forces of the country.

We are for a broad-based unity, without exclusions and discrimination. Common strategic aims must be put above different views on tactics. An alliance of all anti-fascist forces is an important precondition for overthrowing the present regime. A patriotic front with a unified leadership will probably be set up before the end of this year. The Guatemalan crisis caused by the ruling classes simultaneously creates conditions for a revolution which will bring freedom sooner or later, Simon Sanchez stated.

CSO: 3020/138

GOVERNMENT CLOSES, THREATENS RADIO STATIONS WITH CLOSURE

Several Stations Threatened

PA090425 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Victor Manuel Chincilla, director general of radio broadcasting, has said that in fulfillment of pertinent laws 10 to 15 stations are under investigation for operating without having met all of the provisions of the law. He added that they might be closed. He said that the owners of those stations have been told that they are operating illegally, since they do not have all of the necessary papers in order and have not fulfilled all of the requirements.

Chincilla said that the owners of those stations were given a deadline by which to fulfill the requirements. The deadline expired on 1 July and they have not fulfilled the requirements. He said that the deadline will not be extended and that the stations that have violated the law will be closed.

Rafael Escobar, the presidency's under secretary of public relations, noted that 10 stations are under investigation for operating with serious irregularities and said that they could be closed in a few days. None of those stations, whose names were not disclosed by the official, have their papers, documents and concessions in order, in accordance with the law. As a result, the government will have to take drastic measures.

He said that in view of the violation of the law by the owners of stations like Radio Tamazulapa, Radio Poderosa and Radio 1,090, measures were taken and those stations were closed. Escobar said that information will be released in the next few days in regard to the other stations that are being investigated for illegal operation.

Media Group Protests Closings

PA091400 Guatemala City Cadenas de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Open letter from the Guatemalan Media Association to Col Edgar [as heard] Leonel Ortega Rivas, minister of communications and public works--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan Media Association [Asociacion de Medios Publicitarios de Guatemala--AMPG], in view of the situation being experienced in the country,

in view of the closure of radio and television stations by the radio and television general directorate and the threat of the continuation of this policy that contradicts the statements made by the present government, makes the following known to the communications and public works minister and to the people of Guatemala:

The AMPG, comprised of the best-known radio, newspaper and television personalities in the country, can assure that its members are complying with the social and as democratic processes and will continue being an important factor in the efforts to find positive ideas for democratic understanding with the government and the Guatemalan people.

We are very useful in the construction of peace, harmony and work, without undermining the basic right of man to express himself freely, as we accept the responsibilities that liberty imposes. The right to freedom of thought is a right that is natural to man, a characteristic principle of democracy.

This is why, during these difficult moments that Guatemala is experiencing, the country's communication media fervently hope that our very serious problems will be solved in a manner favorable for peace and tranquillity. Words and force, if used too often, begin to lose their meaning. But freedom of expression, or words, and all the other rights of man will never lose their meaning, because they are everlasting concepts. From the very beginning we have repeated this, and we do it because we are aware that freedom is a right that must be won every day.

We are part of the private business sector, and we believe in freedom of enterprise. It is our duty to keep our communications media economically autonomous, with a healthy infrastructure, and democratic governments have the responsibility to protect it against aberrant bureaucratic decisions that would stop its progress.

Such is the case of the hasty closing of radio and television stations, either permanently or temporarily, an action that we think far from reflects the feelings and intentions of the president of the republic.

We ask the minister to grant to radio and television companies a prudent and logical period in which to comply with government requirements, since it is primarily in the government's interest to do so. We also ask that he order the reopening of our associates, Radio 1090 and Channel 11 television, which were arbitrarily closed by decree of the director general of radio broadcasting, who accused the stations of violations without first summoning them for a hearing, as is universally required under the law.

The media are repeatedly faced with a threat from the radio broadcasting director which takes the form of the progressive closure of the country's radio stations, with the sole explanation being that he receives orders from above.

We beg you to be a sympathetic conduit for conveying to the president of the republic our concern, our thoughts and our problems. We are certain that the

intentions of this government are to leave the media in the hands of their legitimate owners and to respect the right of self-expression and the right to dissent and even to oppose, a position that deserves our respect and the support of those of us whose daily lives are based on these principles.

We hope that relations between the media and the government will be expressed in joint efforts to achieve our people's general well-being.

CSO: 3010/1872

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF GENOCIDE--The Guatemalan Human Rights Committee has sent an open letter to Guatemalan President Gen Efraim Rios Montt accusing him of committing genocide and holding the army responsible for the many massacres of peasants in recent years. The document demands the cessation of martial law, the elimination of special courts and an investigation to determine what individuals are responsible for the many disappearances during previous military regimes and to punish them. The document declares that the Rios Montt regime has increased the murder of peasants and is systematically applying a scorched-earth policy by setting homes afire, destroying crops and poisoning rivers. Meanwhile, a document published by the Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee states that the regime's current plans include a reduction of criminal actions in the cities and an increase of such actions in rural areas, to the point that during the first 60 days of the Rios Montt administration more than 3,500 persons have been murdered in the villages and towns. This document also recalls that more than 90,000 persons have been murdered in Guatemala since the fall of the Jacobo Arbenz government. The document notes that the Guatemalan people's struggle is the result of the poverty in the country. [Text] [PA111734 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jul 82]

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES IN RAILROADS--Government agreement 100-82 provides for the appointment of an interventor in the Guatemala Railroad Company [Ferrocarriles de Guatemala--FEGUA], on the grounds that the government feels it is urgent and necessary to rechannel the company's activities. The government has decided that the intervention will end when it feels that the causes that led to the measure have disappeared, and that sufficient time to achieve this has passed. The agreement states that the FEGUA interventor will be under the control of the economy minister, who will give him the necessary assistance. The FEGUA interventor is Col (Jose Antonio Pilona Cordero), who will be responsible for all FEGUA property and operations. At the same time, the board of directors and the manager of FEGUA ceased to function. [Text] [PA091417 Guatemala City CADENA DE EMISORAS UNIDAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jul 82]

BODY OF KIDNAPPED GUATEMALAN FOUND--Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The body of Guatemalan Doctor Augusto Cesar Giron Tovar has been found stuffed in a hollow ceiba tree trunk. He had been captured by soldiers dressed in civilian clothing on 9 June together with Cintya Lee Morin, a U.S. nurse. The body was found in the community of La Esperancita, Copan Department, Western Honduras. The captors of the couple turned the nurse over to the investigative authorities, to whom she said that her captors had tried to rape her and humiliated her in other ways. She also reported the detention of Giron Tovar. The Honduran authorities turned the captors over to the courts to answer to the charges and to explain the disappearance of the doctor and his whereabouts. Tovar's father, Jorge Giron, identified his son's body only by the platinum fillings of several teeth. [Text] PA070006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2212 GMT 6 Jul 82]

AMBASSADOR TO MANAGUA--Tegucigalpa--Roberto Martinez Ordonez will be Honduras' ambassador to Managua as of 8 July when he will present his credentials to the Sandinist regime. He will be replacing Roberto Perdomo Paredes. [PA032123 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 16]

CSO: 3010/1877

'GLOOMY' PROSPECTS SEEN FOR SUAZO-REAGAN TALKS

PA112258 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Knowing How To Ask, How To Give and How To Approach"]

[Text] President Suazo Cordova's official visit to Washington to meet with the U.S. President has been tentatively scheduled between 13 and 15 July. It could very well be that almost all the hopes of the Honduran Government depend on the economic support resulting from this meeting, which was sought mainly for this purpose.

The present circumstances and indicators do not seem very favorable for the Honduran Government's intentions and desires since, as the saying goes, "This is no time for flowers." Our big brother of the North is confronting economic difficulties, and the Reagan administration economic recovery plan is taking longer than expected to bear the fruits that taxpayers had hoped for and are now demanding.

Furthermore, there will be Congressional elections in the United States in November and, as everyone knows, the handling of transactions for allotments is hampered during an election year, when attention is centered on domestic affairs and on satisfying the voters' demands.

Fernando Lardizabal, president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council, commented publicly about the atmosphere in Washington for the Honduran cause. He said without much optimism: "It seems that our U.S. neighbors are willing to help others but not their real brothers."

This somewhat resentful reaction is probably due to the recent failure of the Honduran initiative before U.S. Government officials and international financial institutions, in which he participated. Nevertheless, we must not forget the advice frequently followed by lawyers: the important thing is not the asking, but knowing how to ask.

There is no doubt that our government has been and is presently scoring achievements that entitle it to receive help from the Reagan administration. The problem is that sometimes we give more importance to other peoples' scales of values than we do to ours. For example, there has been much talk about the key position and important role that Honduras plays in Central America in keeping with U.S. objectives. The Honduran Government, staunch defender of our Western democratic and Christian system, acts accordingly.

It follows that we do not deviate even one millimeter from what Washington asks of us. We are brothers "willing to make the ultimate sacrifice." Therefore, this is the basis of our policy toward El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala, within the magnificent framework of the "internationalization of peace."

However, as we can see and above all are experiencing, these are difficult times. Difficult times are not favorable for gratitude, simply because generally one's own convenience comes first, and also because of another principle: It is not a matter of giving, but of knowing how to give.

Consequently, the outlook for our presidents's visit to the United States is gloomy. It becomes more gloomy when we realize that other countries in the area, such as Costa Rica, which have distinguished themselves internationally for knowing how to ask and how to give, are presently, as they say, out of luck.

Nothing extraordinary came out of the meeting between presidents Monge and Reagan. Upon the return of the Costa Rican president to his country, the Costa Rican currency suffered another distressing devaluation, which is not showing a gradual decline but a drastic fall.

This is why we think it is a good time to recall the Mexican song that says "One must know how to approach."

CSO: 3010/1870

ENTRY OF 500 SALVADORAN REFUGEES REPORTED

PA02423 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] While (?local) spokesmen of the FMLN level accusations at the Honduran Army, the bloodshed in El Salvador continues. Through their attacks, the rebels have now interrupted the electric service in San Salvador, having an effect on the population.

It was learned yesterday that charges would be presented at the United Nations by spokesmen who are well known by the rebels.

Meanwhile, Col Abraham Garcia Turcios, coordinator of the refugees in Honduras, has announced that at least 500 refugees have come into the country since the intensification of the guerrilla actions.

Honduras doesn't know what to do with so many refugees, Garcia Turcios said.

[Begin Garcia Turcios recording] A military operation is underway in the San Fernando Torola and Perquin area [word indistinct] Aguanque Terique Volcano. As for the National Commission on Refugees, its special mission is to see that the refugees and their belongings are protected. [End recording]

Asked whether the Honduran Army participated in actions against the Salvadoran guerrillas, he said that an operation is underway to protect our forces, but that he doesn't believe that our army entered El Salvador because of Honduras' nonintervention policy.

[Begin Garcia Turcios recording] When disturbances occur or problems appear in the border area it is normal for the Honduran Army to reinforce that area by sending more soldiers. This is what is happening which is perfectly normal. It doesn't mean that Honduras is helping the Salvadoran Army to exterminate the guerrillas, because that would be an intervention in El Salvador's domestic affairs. The government, through President Suazo Cordova, its commander in chief, has repeatedly stated that it doesn't want to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1877

LEFTIST SAYS U.S. ENDANGERING COUNTRY'S DEMOCRACY

PA020435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (AFP)--Jorge Arturo Reina, Honduran liberal leader, has issued a warning to U.S. military and political sectors against the temptation of turning Honduras "into Central America's counterrevolutionary power."

The United States "does not seem to have a strategy directed toward Honduras; instead, it has one focusing on the entire region. It does not realize the consequences that this could have on the country; it is endangering Honduras' democratic plans," Reina added. He indicated that he is interested in discussing this problem with the North Americans.

Reina, who has just returned from Europe, where he met with Social Democrat leaders, expressed particular concern about the reports that Honduran troops are in Salvadoran territory helping the Salvadoran Army to fight the FMLN guerrillas.

"If that information is true, it would be a confession of the Salvadoran Army's defeat," he said.

Reina, who is leader of the leftist faction within the ruling Honduran Liberal Party, said that some sector of the country "is trying to take the counterrevolution to neighboring countries," but what it might find instead is that it has brought revolution and war to Honduras."

Honduras' position in Central America has rendered it a key country in the region, since it is the only one that borders three countries--Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. There are currently 98 U.S. military advisers in Honduras, almost three times more than in strife-torn El Salvador.

CSO: 3010/1877

COMMENTATOR SEEKS POPULAR CONTROL OVER ARMED FORCES

PA111658 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Jul 82 p 6

[Ventura Ramos commentary: "In Aid of the Defense Minister"]

[Text] The defense and public security minister has said that an exhaustive investigation will be carried out in order to bring tranquillity to the Honduran people. (TIEMPO, 30 June 82)

This was in reference to the Honduran Army's participation in the Salvadoran civil war, which was denounced by both Radio Venceremos and news media in San Jose, Costa Rica.

At least the defense minister has promised an investigation. He did not close his eyes and deny the accusation entirely, as the Foreign Ministry has done. Since the investigation will be conducted for the country's benefit, we ask him to take a look at the background, particularly at the talks between the U.S. Defense Department and high-ranking Honduran Army officers following Anastasio Somoza's fall.

"The talks with the Honduran military officers have been termed 'encouraging', 'fruitful' and successful' during various stages of the process.

"The discussions dealt with the following issues:

"An agreement on a U.S. role as mediator in seeking an agreement by which to solve the dispute between El Salvador and Honduras.

"The need to increase cooperation between the Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces, to strengthen government control over the border zone in dispute, which is currently held by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

"Honduran and U.S. cooperation in efforts to supply the Salvadoran Armed Forces in case of a large-scale insurrectional offensive.

"The U.S. offer to help Honduras should there be open hostilities with Nicaragua." (Dissent Paper on El Salvador and Central America [preceding title in English], page 10, 11 Jun 80)

If conversations in 1980 were encouraging, fruitful and successful, then the FMLN accusation is not the surprise that the Foreign Ministry says it is; rather, it makes sense, given the particular situation in the Central American crisis.

To the U.S. authorities, cooperation between the Honduran and Salvadoran Armed Forces is not out of the question. Neither is an armed confrontation with Nicaragua, since this was one of the issues successfully discussed at the talks between the U.S. Defense Department and the top Honduran military officers.

Given these facts, let's seriously consider what could happen to the Honduran people if the Salvadoran guerrillas' charges are confirmed.

Let's also remember how our country's security forces have treated all Salvadorans suspected of being members of the Salvadoran opposition. It is not clear just how many of them, whose fate is unknown, are classified as missing [desaparecidos].

It has been customary in our country not to interfere in the armed forces' affairs, and this noninterference in military affairs has also been required of the executive branch. Nevertheless, when the question is one of peace between Honduras and the other Central American countries--that is, when Honduran military action is at the point of compromising peace in Honduras, its peaceful destiny and the lives of the younger generations and noncombatants in general--then it is the sovereign people who must decide whether they want war or peaceful coexistence.

We are certain that the majority of the Honduran people desire peace.

We are facing a very delicate situation, because we have commitments to the United States that have never been revealed to the people, as we have said before. We are facing a conflict because of "the desire of the United States to help Honduras" in a war that it is even waging against Nicaragua.

CSO: 3010/1870

ARMED FORCES CHIEF WARNS AGAINST COMMUNISM

PA032342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces chief commander, today asked all military personnel "to be on the alert and ready to fight international communism which is intervening in Central America."

Alvarez urged them to remain united, loyal and to maintain the equipment in good condition by observing absolute austerity measures and to devote themselves entirely to their military careers in order to be prepared to defend their country."

General Alvarez sent a letter to the armed forces officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers in which he analyzed the situation in Central America and the role of Honduras in the political situation of the isthmus.

"Central America is in a state of emergency, in which the soldier must be on guard around the clock, for the loyal purpose of defending democracy and its principles now threatened by international communism, which is denying man's rights, religious faith and is taking advantage of the crisis to promote destructive subversion," General Alvarez said.

He added that no one can deny "the communist aggression against the republican institutions in Central America. Every country in this region is in some way feeling the impact of communist intervention and expansionism which takes advantage of the peoples' problems to promote hatred among national sectors and to destroy thousands of lives."

He also said that the intruders in Central America are trying to divide the armed forces, discourage, confuse and divide the members of the army because the armed forces stand in the way of their plans.

General Alvarez added that the peoples of Central America have a common origin and probably a common destiny, and for this reason the soldiers must understand the area's global and regional problems.

Alvarez said that Central America is in a state of emergency "because although the communists are a minority, they are dangerous. They refuse to go to the

polls because they know they do not have the people's support and that is why they resort to bloody terrorism."

Further on he said that communism has many resources, that they infiltrate groups struggling against dictatorships in order to seize power and afterwards set up something worse.

Alvarez said that the Honduran Armed Forces is the target of a slanderous campaign and that kidnappings, assaults, clandestine executions are taking place in the country "as part of a political plot to bring Honduras the bloody subversion of international terrorism."

Finally, General Alvarez expressed the need to build an army not only technically able to face any challenge, but ready to victoriously defend the people.

General Alvarez also mentioned the fact that in Honduras "we began in time the necessary changes to solve the nation's problems peacefully and harmoniously, but terrorist subversion is trying to create an anarchy here."

CSO: 3010/1877

PLANNING MINISTER ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA112332 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] Henry Ruiz, minister of planning and member of the FSLN National Directorate, on Tuesday 29 June made an analysis of the country's economic situation.

The Gross National Product

Addressing a teachers assembly at the Cesar Augusto Silva recreation center (formerly the Najapa Country Club), the planning minister said that it will be possible to achieve only a 1-percent increase in the Gross National Product [GNP] instead of the expected 4.7 percent.

The minister explained that despite the renegotiation of the foreign debt and the new loans that the government has obtained, it has not been possible to attain the desired level of production.

As causes of Nicaragua's acute and critical economic situation the minister pointed to the expenditures being made by the government for development and for defense, as well as the expenses resulting from the present emergency.

The Shortage of Foreign Exchange

Referring to the shortage of foreign exchange, the official explained that the lack of dollars has primarily affected the manufacturing sector, which contributes 50 percent of our economy's material production.

"It is the sector that needs the most dollars and to which we can give the least," he said.

Aid From the USSR

The minister said that the USSR had donated \$32 million for the manufacturing sector, but that many millions more are needed.

"Only in that way," he said, "can we ensure the functioning of that sector. A decline of production in that sector," he said, "could cause more unemployment."

IMF Pressure

On the other hand, Commander Henry Ruiz said that the IMF is exerting pressure on the government to stop its policy of subsidizing certain basic products and of giving the workers wages that reflect reality.

"This is an attempt to smother the Sandinist revolution," the FSLN leader said. However, he added that "this revolution has principles that are not open to questions." He said an attempt is being made to blackmail the resolution because it supports the Palestinians and the Salvadorans.

A Call To Work

The minister said that despite the crisis, the government is making an effort to combat inflation and maintain its social health and education programs.

Finally, he called for the tractor and the machete to be used at full capacity in order to recover the desired production levels.

CSO: 3010/1874

INDUSTRIALIST ON STATUS OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA081430 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] "Patriotic private enterprise has played an important role in the nation's industrial development and therefore in the country's economy."

Optimistic--although somewhat concerned--Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries Executive Secretary Gilberto Solis told EL NUEVO DIARIO that businessmen have kept their interest in helping reactivate the economy, despite a series of difficulties and problems.

"The enterprises we have are here to stay. Our industrialists have made their lives here and they are going to stay," Solis said. He openly pointed out those difficulties and problems which incidentally, he said, have not inhibited the efforts that many businessmen are making to solve their own problems which also affect the country's problems in general.

According to Solis, the problems have their origins locally and abroad.

The results of the war and the earthquake, the emptiness of nation's vaults, the recent storm, the domestic economy's ties to the world's economic problems, the drop in prices of exportable goods and the unfair attitude of the industrialized countries which "sell their products and pay for our on their own terms," have created a situation in which the most important thing is to survive.

Maintaining Employment Levels

Many members of private enterprise realize this and have decided to make great efforts to maintain employment levels. So far they have achieved the largest percentage of jobs and the highest wages in the city, Solis indicated.

"Employment reduction in private enterprise has been only 30 percent, and this has not been reflected in decreased production," Solis pointed out, while adding that sometimes this has required tremendous sacrifice by the industrialists.

Some enterprises, Solis added, have reached agreements with their workers to reduce working hours without harming too greatly either the workers or the business. Thus the workers retain their jobs and do not have to face the sad situation of being unemployed.

In other enterprises, work has been divided into shifts in order to retain several groups of workers, who divide the total production and wages.

However, there have been cases in which management has had to close operations due to the great shortage of inputs, machinery and so forth.

Extreme situations such as these have been carefully analyzed by the Chamber of Industries, which has tried to find the best ways to solve them.

Foreign Exchange and the System of Priorities

There is, however, a serious problem, which is the lack of foreign exchange. "That is our major problem, and we realize it," Solis said.

"The country does not have dollars to take care of all needs and therefore it has been forced to establish priorities," Solis added.

"But this is a problem affecting almost everybody in Central America, Latin America and the underdeveloped countries. Of course, we realize that this is not exclusively a Nicaraguan problem," Solis indicated, as he continued analyzing the situation.

However, he added, the government has shown great interest in trying to take care of industry's financial needs, both in the people's property area and in the private sector.

"Both sectors have received equal opportunities in financing and cordobas have been available without any discrimination, but the problem is dollars," Solis stressed.

He said that very often industrialists cannot obtain state financing because of a lack of foreign exchange. "It is a national problem and not one of preference," Solis indicated.

Reiterating the importance of private sector participation in the nation's economic process, Solis said that the Chamber of Industries has 260 members, both large and small businessmen, and that it represents 60 percent of the country's enterprises, which indicates its share of the country's mixed economy system.

Lack of Public Data

Solis complained, however, of the lack of statistical data in state institutions, which prevents the chamber from maintaining an updated analysis of the general status of private enterprise in the country.

However, he said, we know that the enterprises that have suffered most in this crisis are those that produce for the Central American market, and the least afflicted have been those which produce for local consumption.

"If we had national statistics, we could obtain a more in-depth idea of our enterprises' real situation and of the national crisis," he said.

Solis' optimism was manifested in two important statements: "Up until a few months ago, production had been increasing, which is encouraging," and "we believe that we can achieve normal levels within a few years, as long as we strive, as long as we struggle together."

CSO: 3010/1874

PSN CONDEMNS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

PA110116 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text of communique issued by the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] on 9 July 1982--read by announcer]

[Text] In the last few days there have been a number of serious actions in the country, among which the following are the most important:

There has been increased activity by counterrevolutionary groups operating in Zelaya Department, causing the death of many heroic fighters of the Sandinist People's Army. These counterrevolutionary groups are armed and financed by the U.S. imperialist Government.

There has been blatant imperialist intervention with seditious and destabilizing purposes, such as the so-called North American official financing of the private sector and the Catholic hierarchy, ignoring state channels and trampling our national sovereignty.

There has been collusion by the Central American reactionary regimes who, through the so-called Central American democratic community, are set on isolating the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government and who support the aggressive actions against our people.

In view of these facts, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party condemns the new crimes of the armed counterrevolution; expresses its grief, indignation and solidarity to the families of the dead heroic fighters and to the Sandinist Armed Forces; supports the decision made by the revolutionary government not to allow the channeling of financial resources granted by the Reagan government to strengthen the internal reactionary groups; repudiates the new destabilizing maneuvers of U.S. imperialism; denounces the collusion of the unpopular Central American regime; and reaffirms its stand in defense of the revolutionary process and the sovereignty of the fatherland, the most important task for the Nicaraguan people.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party greets the third anniversary of the Sandinist People's Revolution and renews its will for a greater participation in the tasks of defense and economy and for the indestructible unity of the Nicaraguan revolutionary forces.

Whatever the price we shall comply with the fatherland.

With the revolution, for socialism.

Nicaraguan Socialist Party Central Committee
Luis Sanchez Sanco, Secretary General
Managua, Nicaragua, 9 July 1982.

CSO: 3010/1874

REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FORCE MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

PA090241 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT
7 Jul 82

[Summary] War correspondent (Javier) is once again with us at Radio 15 September's central station. "He recently visited the FDN [Revolutionary Democratic Force] Nicarao operations base to interview new freedom commandos who are currently training for the (?insurrectional war) against communism." (Javier), what can you tell us about these new and future freedom commandos at the FDN Nicarao operations base?

[Answer] The FDN Nicarao operations base is made up of young men who love their fatherland. They want to throw off the communist and enslaving yoke. "The Marxist-Leninist repression forces all Nicaraguan men, women, children and elderly, all of the people in general to once again take up arms to deal harsh blows to the hammer and sickle."

[Question] Can you summarize your visit to the FDN Nicarao operations base?

[Answer] "In the Nicarao operations base, which is located in the heart of the mountains of our fatherland, I carried out the work of a Radio 15 September war correspondent. I was able to interview peasants who have joined the FDN, the army of independence. I was able to see the high combative morale of those who comprise the freedom commandos today. Workers, peasants, professionals, technicians and students comprise the FDN, the army of independence. The fatherland's freedom depends upon them. They are men who have taken up rifles to bring freedom to our fatherland."

"Nicaraguan brothers, beginning with this transmission, Radio 15 September will be broadcasting excerpts of the interviews obtained by war correspondent (Javier) in the FDN Nicarao operations base." Today we will be airing two interviews with new freedom commandos from Condega.

[Begin recording] [Question] The microphones of Radio 15 September have come to the Nicarao operations base so that our people can know what is happening here in Nicaragua. The dictatorship has intensified its repression, violence and crimes. We will hear denunciations of this situation by freedom commandos. Good morning, brother fighters. You are FDN freedom commandos. Can you tell us about the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship's repression?

[Answer] We are experiencing communist repression. We are going hungry. There is not enough food. The mangy dogs pursue us. We had to come to this operations base to defend ourselves from communism.

[Question] Where are you from?

[Answer] I come from Condega. The Marxist-Leninists are persecuting everyone.

[Question] You have been persecuted by the dictatorship's hordes. How do you feel?

[Answer] I call on all Nicaraguans to join this struggle.

[Question] The FSLN dictatorship says that it is the bourgeoisie that is struggling against Marxism-Leninism. Can you tell the Nicaraguan people about the bad situation in the rural areas?

[Answer] We are very oppressed in the rural areas. We have to work much more than before.

[Question] How does it feel to see Cubans and Russians committing abuses against innocent peasants of our fatherland?

[Answer] We feel very (?oppressed) to see those Marxists in Nicaragua.

[Question] These have been remarks by brother fighter whose pseudonym is Rodolfo. He is another Nicaraguan who has taken up weapons to free the fatherland. We will now interview another FDN member. Brother, what is your pseudonym and where do you come from?

[Answer] My pseudonym is Roger and I come from Condega.

[Question] How does it feel to be in the Nicarao operations base here in our fatherland?

[Answer] I feel very happy, because we have escaped the communist repression in Nicaragua, because there in Nicaragua, here in Nicaragua, communist-Leninism oppresses the people."

[Question] Why did you join the FDN?

[Answer] We saw the great oppression and suffering because of the communist regime. We do not want oppression in Nicaragua, we want democracy. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1874

ORTEGA MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE

PA110219 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The high-level Nicaraguan delegation that left today for France headed by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will talk about the conflict in Central America, Commander Ortega announced.

Ortega accused the United States of being responsible for the bloodshed in our territory, where several members of the Sandinist People's Army and the militias have been killed. He added that the United States is financing the bands that with the support of some Honduran Army officers working for imperialism are engaged in counterrevolutionary activities.

Commander Ortega said that the conflict in Central America is serious and will be discussed when he talks to French President Francois Mitterrand.

This is what Commander Ortega told newsmen at Augusto Cesar Sandino airport:

[Begin recording] Our visit to France is basically political. The economic issues are important, but at the moment the political issues come first if we take into consideration President Mitterrand's position regarding the regional problems in Central America. I must mention here the French-Mexican proposal regarding the Salvadoran crisis. We are of the opinion that this proposal should be renewed, and our meeting with President Mitterrand will permit us to explain to him how serious the situation in Central America is. We think the situation is worse than it has ever been. We are practically on the verge of a general conflict in the whole region, and the United States is behind this situation. The United States is promoting an aggressive policy everywhere. We saw this first in the Malvinas and now in Beirut. [End recording]

Commander Daniel Ortega will make a technical stop tomorrow, Sunday, in Madrid on his way to Paris, where he will sign some agreements for technical and loan agreements.

Commander Ortega will stop again in Madrid on Wednesday, where he will meet Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, head of the Spanish Government, and will also be

received by King Juan Carlos. There is also the possibility of meeting some Spanish political leaders before returning to Nicaragua Wednesday night. This is the second trip made by Commander Ortega to Europe in less than a month. He was recently in the USSR, where he signed with Soviet authorities loan agreements totaling \$100 million.

CSO: 3010/1874

DRAFT LAW TO REGULATE COMMERCE UP FOR DISCUSSION

Text of Draft Law

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Next Wednesday the Council of State will discuss the draft law that will regulate trade and protect consumers.

The draft law which consists of 20 articles was drawn up by lawyers of the Ministry of Justice in consultation with officials of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and other state organizations dealing with the economy.

LA PRENSA, which obtained a copy of the draft law, now releases its text to the public so that the latter may express their opinion on it.

[Text of Draft Law]

Law Regulating Trade and Protecting Consumers

Article 1--The Ministry of Domestic Trade will have the authority to regulate and control the country's commercial activities and specifically to set or freeze the prices of the following:

1. Raw materials, supplies, and any commodities produced, processed, or manufactured in Nicaragua.
2. All classes of goods or merchandise produced, processed, or manufactured outside of the country.
3. The profit margins of the various sectors and type of merchants.
4. The services that the Ministry of Domestic Trade feels to be necessary for production or consumption as long as these prices have not been the subject of regulation by other provisions.

Art. 2--To this end the Ministry of Domestic Trade will establish the General Directorate of Domestic Trade and the auxiliary organs that it considers appropriate and it will also publish periodically the official list referred to in the above article and its related prices. The official list and its prices

and its prices will be published by all of the country's mass media without any cost to the Ministry.

Art. 3--Any merchant, whether wholesaler, distributor, representative, or salesman of domestic or foreign products, will be obliged to make available to his buyers a price list of his products duly authorized, brought up-to-date, and stamped by the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

The suppliers of goods as well as services and no matter what their category will be obliged to post inside their place of business and in a location that is visible and accessible to the consumer the list of prices or rates of the articles or services that they sell.

Art. 4--The present law is a public law and therefore the various state, municipal, organized people's sectors, corporations, or legal entities are obliged to lend their cooperation required in their case by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and to provide all the information requested of them. The data to which the present provision refers and which have a confidential character will be the subject of absolute discretion, except when the law determines their listing or advertising.

Similarly, any merchant will have to submit whenever requested the information sought by any agent of the Ministry of Domestic Trade who identifies himself as such. He will also have to make available his accounting books, business correspondence, or sales invoices as requested and permit access to his place of business, store, office, buildings, or any facility that the agent of the Ministry of Domestic Trade may deem necessary. Should his authority be challenged, the agent will in such a case be able to resort to the help of the law-enforcement agencies to carry out his duties.

Art. 5--When the infractions to this law amount to a crime, in addition to the sanctions provided for here, these violations will be judged by the competent authority in accordance with Decree No 896 published in LA GACETA, No 284, of 14 December 1981.

Art. 6--Any merchant who is a wholesaler, distributor, representative, or agent of foreign products will have to cover each sale with an invoice made out on letterhead paper identifying him as a merchant, numbered consecutively and duly stamped by the General Directorate of Revenue or its corresponding Departmental or Municipal Delegate's Office.

The establishment of the provisions in this article regarding the sequential numbering and stamping of invoices will have to be concretized through agreement and coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and duly publicized.

Art. 7--When the Ministry of Domestic Trade deems it to be necessary, it will notify merchants and especially those who are wholesalers regarding the channels, volume, and frequencies through and in which the sales of their goods will be effected.

Art. 8--Whatever its commercial classification, no producing, importing, distributing, or commercial enterprise of goods of any kind, whether domestic or imported, will be able to change the sale price unless it be with the previous written authorization of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Art. 9--Any wholesaler, distributor, representative, or agent of foreign products, or producer who may trade his own products for his account will sell exclusively to those merchants who can evidence their trade license. The name and number of the holder of said license will have to be stamped on the sales invoice. Excepted from this obligation are non-profit organizations or consumer cooperatives duly authorized by the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Art. 10--No merchant will be able to sell a product on condition of purchase of another product unless it is with the previous authorization of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Art. 11--Should a state of emergency be decreed, merchants will be obliged to place at the disposal of the Ministry of Domestic Trade the products or goods available to them and which said ministry may deem necessary for the implementation of such state of emergency.

Art. 12--To infractions of what is provided in the foregoing articles and in general to all cases of speculation and hoarding to the detriment of consumers, the following sanctions will be applied by the authorities:

1. Fine of Nicaraguan cordobas 100 to 100,000.
2. Confiscation of the goods.
3. Auditing of the place of business.
4. Temporary closing of the premises.
5. Temporary suspension of the trading license.
6. Definitive closing.
7. Cancellation of the trading license.

The sanctions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this article can be applied individually or concurrently depending on the seriousness of the violation in the opinion of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

In case of repeated violation, the sanctions in paragraphs 6 and 7 will additionally be imposed.

Art. 13--For the implementation of the existing law, the individuals charged with managing a firm or business and especially those belonging to the mixed [private-public] economic sector and the public sector will be jointly

responsible for the sanctions applicable in the cases of infraction of the present law.

Art. 14--The fines referred to in the present law will be credited to the Junta of Municipal Reconstruction of the place where the infraction was committed and collected from the violator within 72 hours at the treasurer's office of the said junta. Should this deadline not be met, the beneficiary Junta of Municipal Reconstruction will order the temporary closing of the place of business where the goods and/or services are dispensed until the fines are paid.

Art. 15--Provision is made for appeal before the ministry of the actions taken under this law. An appeal would have to be taken within 72 hours following a determination and, once the appeal is filed, within 72 hours the appellant will have to present the document evidencing that the payment of the levied fine was in fact made or that he is complying with the sanction decreed by the Ministry of Domestic Trade or its agents. Otherwise, the appeal may be declared to be automatically null and void.

In case of a favorable determination for the appellant, the beneficiary Junta of Municipal Reconstruction will be obliged to cancel the fine to be collected within a maximum of 15 days.

Art. 16--Any purchases, sales, or exchange of goods among merchants will necessarily have to be done by means of invoices where, in addition to the requirements mentioned in the present law, there has to be clear indication of the object of the trade and its unit sales value and the invoice will have to be signed by the buyer. If a change in prices is investigated, the unsigned invoice of the buyer will imply a presumption of guilt against the seller and in general the failure to meet any of the requirements established in this provision will be presumed to be against the seller in the said cases.

Art. 17--In the exercise of their functions, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and its agents will not be answerable for foregone profits or the decrease or natural or normal deterioration of goods or products impounded in the application of this law.

Art. 18--The Ministry of Domestic Trade has the option, through ministerial agreements, to delegate the specific functions contained in this law to other public organs that it deems appropriate and to dictate the norms and regulatory provisions as well as measures and provisions that it may deem appropriate for greater effectiveness in compliance with this law.

Art. 19--This law amends Decree No 323 of 22 February 1980 published in LA GACETA, Decree No 50 of 28 February 1980 and any [other] inconsistent provisions.

Art. 20--The present law will go into effect from the time of its publication through any means of collective communication, without prejudice to its subsequent publication in LA GACETA, the official journal.

Council of State Denial

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] We have received a copy of the following communique:

The Department of Public Relations and Press of the Council of State declares and clarifies the following to our people:

In the issue of 14 June 1982 in the daily LA PRENSA there appears on page 1 a report entitled "The Draft Law To Be Discussed on 16 June." In that story LA PRENSA reports that an alleged bill to regulate trade and protect consumers will be discussed at the regular session of the Council of State on Wednesday, 16 June 1982.

In light of this story the Council of State, through its Department of Public Relations and Press, clarifies the following:

1. To date, 14 June 1982, the Council of State has not received any draft law connected with consumer protection.
2. For a draft law to be presented before the entire membership of this co-legislative organ such a bill would have to be transmitted through the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or at the initiative of five representatives, in accordance with what is stipulated in the General Statute and Internal Bylaws of the Council of State.
3. Consequently, since no draft law whatever was presented relating to the regulation of trade and consumer protection, such a bill cannot be discussed at the Council of State's regular meeting on Wednesday, 16 June 1982.
4. Similarly, it issues a call to the spoken and written mass media that they should check with the Department of Public Relations and Press whenever there is reference to this Revolutionary Council of State in their reports.

Managua, 14 June 1982, year of unity
in face of aggression.

[signed] Department of Public Relations
and Press, Council of State

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CSO: 3010/1766

BRIEFS

ARREST OF SOMOZISTS--Somozist elements who have cases pending with revolutionary justice because of their criminal actions during the days of the dictatorship have been using the Nicaraguan Red Cross to protect themselves, and they have been able to do this despite the fact that Red Cross officials are aware of the situation. Two of the five Red Cross employees arrested by state security and presented to newsmen yesterday said that they used the Red Cross to maintain contact with Somozists staying in the Venezuelan and Guatemalan embassies in Managua and with guards doing rehabilitation time in the Jorge Navarro Center, in Tipitapa. Lt (Oscar Lopez), state security operations chief, identified the arrested men as (Gustavo Palma Lara), (Emilio Lombardo Escobar Ramos), (Ballardo Balmaceda Ortiz), (Jose Dolores Lopez) and (Erwin Francisco Rivas), all of whom are former national guardsmen and members of the dismantled Somozist security office. [Text] [PA082012 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82]

FRENCH TEXTILE PLANT--In the near future, the governments of Nicaragua and France will begin working on what will be the largest textile plant in the country. The cost of the factory, which will be in Esteli, will be \$13.2 million. Its construction is the result of an agreement signed by France and Nicaragua last year. [PA091300 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82]

'BLACK HAND' LEADER--Nicaraguan brothers, Radio 15 September has been told by intelligence sources which have infiltrated the shady state security corps that a memorandum addressed to (Jose Antonio Ubeda) has been seen on the desk of the dreaded Lenin Cerna. We repeat, a memorandum naming (Jose Antonio Ubeda) head of the Black Hand in our country has been found in Lenin Cerna's offices. The person in charge of the Black Hand for the purpose of oppressing the honest people opposed to the FSLN's dictatorial regime is (Jose Antonio Ubeda). Nicaraguan brothers, we advise you that (Jose Antonio Ubeda) has been appointed by Lenin Cerna as head of the Black Hand and that his mission will be to neutralize or murder any political leader who opposes Russian imperialism in our country. [Text] [PA052309 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 5 Jul 82]

HISTORY OF REVOLUTION--The epic of the struggle for national liberation against Anastasio Somoza's Pretorian Army, defeated on 19 July 1979, has been recorded in three volumes. The facts and testimony about the popular insurrection that began on 4 July 1979 were compiled and investigated by writers, journalists,

sociologists and historians from the Institute for the Study of Sandinism [Instituto de Estudio del Sandinismo--IES]. These volumes will be delivered to the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN national leaders during the event celebrating the third anniversary of our revolution. [Text] [PA020441 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Jul 82]

EARTHQUAKE OFF PACIFIC COAST--We hereby inform the people of Nicaragua that on Tuesday, 6 July 1982, at 0152 GMT--1952 local time--the Nicaraguan Seismologic Office registered an earthquake that was felt in a large area along the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. This earthquake caused no damage. It registered 5.2 [scale not specified] at a 5 to 15 km depth and its epicenter was located at approximately 90 km off the coast of San Juan del Sur, latitude 10 degrees, 55.86 minutes North and longitude 86 degrees 23.82 minutes West. We believe that this earthquake was due to the fact that our Western coastline is on the fault that lies below the Pacific Ocean. [Text] [PA080402 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82]

AID FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague--The Czechoslovak Government announced today that it will send approximately \$500,000 in aid in the form of food and other items to Nicaragua. According to an official note from that government, the purpose of the aid is to help solve the problems created by recent floods. [PA032129 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Jul 82]

CSO: 3010/1875

PANAMA

BRIEFS

AVIOCAR AIRCRAFT ORDERED--The Panama Air Force have ordered three CASA Aviocar and took delivery of the first unit on April 1, 1982. The handing over ceremony took place at C.A.S.A. facilities in Seville. The aircraft will be dedicated to a military role for freighting cargo, transporting troops and paratroop dropping missions. Panama is the latest of three Central American countries which have ordered the Aviocar. However, this will be the first time a 'military' Series 200 Aviocar is to be delivered to a Latin American country. The Panaman Air Force is now modernising its military air transport fleet. The Series 200 Aviocar will be air-ferried to Panama via Northern Europe and North America. The Aviocar Series 200 is a light STOL transport aircraft capable of operating from rough airfields. It is designed to meet the most stringent military air operations requirements. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jul 82 p 103]

CSO: 3020/143

ARGENTINE DEVALUATION A SEVERE BLOW TO EXPORTS

PY102034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Jul (AFP)--Members of the Association of Uruguayan Exporters said today that the 28 percent devaluation of the Argentine peso has been a severe blow for Uruguayan products, which will now find a strong competitor in Argentine products, because the latter are similar to those manufactured by Uruguay.

They stressed that the flow of exports will be hurt by the interruption of bilateral trade, which was significant until recently. They added that the measures taken by Argentina will hinder and preclude business with that country despite Argentine being one of the largest markets.

While contending that foreign trade officials of the two countries should carry out negotiations to overcome this problem, they stressed, however, that it will not be possible to hold negotiations with Argentina while there is no political and economic stability.

Leaders of the association of exporters, producers and manufacturers have asked the Uruguayan Government to take measures for the promotion of exports in order to allow Uruguayan products to trade competitively with Argentine and Brazilian products.

They said that the current Uruguayan exchange rate policy is particularly inadequate for industrialists and producers, because while Argentina implemented an almost 30 percent devaluation in 1 month, Uruguay adopted only a 2 percent devaluation.

Tourism circles, whose main clientele is from Argentina, have also reported that the situation is critical, while banking sources have asserted that the Argentine situation has raised expectations for a devaluation of the Uruguayan peso.

CSO: 3010/1873

END